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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

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SATURDAY, APRIL 21, 1923.

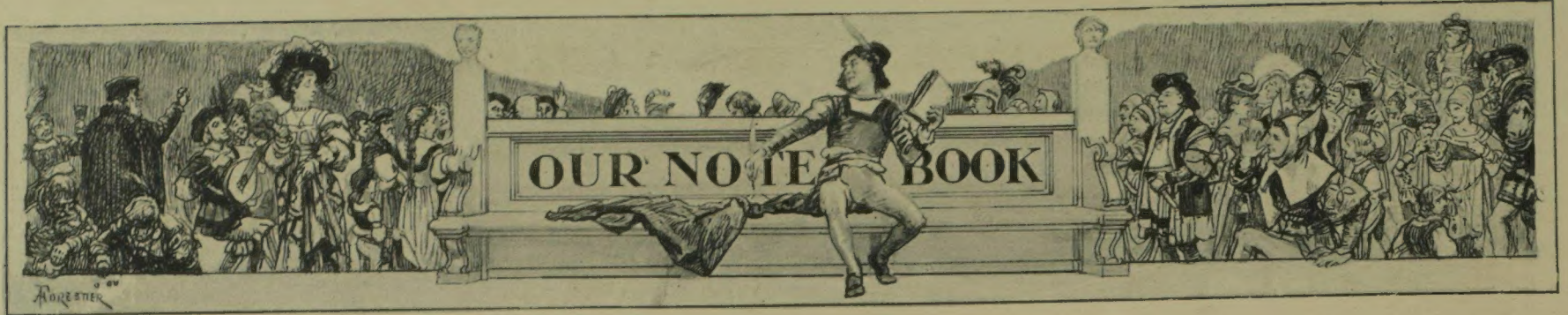
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**AUTHOR OF A SOUND AND SATISFACTORY BUDGET: THE RIGHT HON. STANLEY BALDWIN, P.C., M.P.,
CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER, WITH HIS WIFE, AT CHEQUERS.**

Mr. Baldwin's Budget, which he introduced in the House of Commons on April 16, has been commended as a piece of sound finance which strengthens the national credit, while affording welcome relief to the taxpayer in several directions. Its main proposal is to allot £40,000,000 this year to the Sinking Fund for the reduction of the National Debt. The Income Tax has been reduced from 5s. to 4s. 6d. in the pound, and the price of beer by a penny a pint. Among other reductions are those in the rates for postage and telephone calls. The suggested tax on bets is to be inquired into by a Select Committee. Mr. Baldwin, who

sits, as a Conservative, for the Bewdley Division of Worcestershire, became Joint Financial Secretary to the Treasury in 1917 and again in 1919, President of the Board of Trade in 1921, and Chancellor of the Exchequer last year. Last January he visited the United States for the settlement of the British debt. In 1892 he married Miss Lucy Ridsdale, daughter of the late Mr. E. L. J. Ridsdale, of Rottingdean. She is an O.B.E. Our photograph was taken at Chequers, where Mr. and Mrs. Baldwin took up residence last December until the Premier should be ready to take possession. They have two sons and four daughters.



By G. K. CHESTERTON.

I WONDER if anybody has noticed that there are two tides in the world to-day—reason running one way and imagination the other. It is especially notable that newspapers seem to point one way and novels the other. What we call public opinion is supposed to be tending to certain ideas; but what we may call popular taste is really tending to quite the opposite ideas. Take, as one example, the case of the relation of the sexes. When the politicians went over in a body to Female Suffrage, the political leaders also went over in a body to what is called Feminism. Politicians and political leaders seldom suffer, indeed, from a bigoted fixity of conviction. But it is taken for granted, and to a great extent it is true, that the public now accepts the intellectual independence of women. Sometimes the intellectual independence is completed with what is called economic independence. What is called the economic independence of women is the same as what is called the economic wage-slavery of men. The true progressive mind regards it as one of the wrongs of workmen and one of the rights of women. But I am not arguing these points now; I am only noting that a certain feminine independence, and even pride, is theoretically a matter of admitted principle now.

But if we actually look at a lot of the economically independent women—typists and shop-girls and flappers of all shapes and sizes—going home in a tube or a tram, we shall probably find a large number of them very naturally engaged in reading novels and novelettes. We shall generally find, for instance, that a large number of them are reading the stories of Miss Ethel M. Dell. I am not blaming them for that; her stories are at least stories, in which they have a marked superiority to the mass of mad diaries that make up what is called psychological fiction. But the most ardent admirer of Miss Ethel M. Dell will hardly pretend that she preaches an austere and arrogant doctrine of the independence of woman. The doctrine she preaches is exactly like the doctrine of Ouida, and not very far removed from the doctrine of Mahomet and Mr. Brigham Young. That is the curious contradiction to be found in our popular publications. We turn to the newspapers, and we find women as the high priestesses of politics, reforming the world that men have mismanaged. We turn to the novels, and find women grovelling on the ground, while men stride about waving a metaphorical and sometimes a material horsewhip. This contrast is particularly conspicuous and comic in the popular literature of America. American idealism revolves almost entirely round the reverence due to the dignity of woman. But there is by no means a complete agreement between American idealism and American romance. American romance is haunted by the shadow of a mythical character who is called a Caveman. His manner of paying his addresses to ladies generally leads up to what is, I believe, technically called "rough stuff." Personally, in my antiquated superstitious style, I should think it unnecessary to call him a caveman so long as I could call him a cad; and I should not conceal the impression that the rough stuff is very poor stuff indeed. But I am not at the moment taking sides about either of these two tendencies; I am not trying to prove that either of them is wrong, or, for that matter, that either of them is right. I am pointing out that, if one of them is right, the other is certainly wrong. There are two tendencies tugging opposite ways; there is a theoretical current on top and a contrary current underneath. If I were asked, I should say that both showed the nenesis of vagueness and an avoidance of the clarity of creeds. If your ideals ignore reason, your instincts will ignore restraint. But anyhow the practical process seems to be that popular fiction proceeds in flat contradiction of all modern ideas. It might be summed up by saying that we give an exaggerated freedom to women that they may give an exaggerated homage to men.

But there are other examples of the same thing. The impossibility of ghosts or witches, or magic generally, was taken for granted in most serious books until quite lately. It is still taken for granted in most daily papers, for daily papers are always behind the times. But all the time that nobody was allowed to believe in such things there seemed to be a steady increase in the number of people who brooded and bothered about such things. Spirits thronged the novels long before they began to appear fitfully even in the newspapers. All through the Victorian age there was a steady growth in the very things the Victorian age was supposed to have outgrown. The Dickens who wrote "Edwin Drood" was much more of a spiritualist than the Dickens who wrote "Pickwick." Wilkie Collins, the friend of Dickens, was a

In all this imagination is the signal of instinct. Journalism only tells us what men are doing; it is fiction that tells us what they are thinking, and still more what they are feeling. If a new scientific theory finds the soul of a man in his dreams, at least it ought not to leave out his day-dreams. And all fiction is only a diary of day-dreams instead of days. And this profound preoccupation of men's minds with certain things always eventually has an effect even on the external expression of the age. It would seem that, in the case of psychic curiosity, the thing only masqueraded as a fable till it was ready to make its appearance as a fact. In other words, the popular feeling at last overflowed into public life. It would be interesting to speculate about whether, in the parallel case, the rather irresponsible romance of the sexes may yet overflow into public life. It might be permissible to wonder whether the caveman may yet come out of the cave of poetry into the forum of politics. It seems possible by analogy that the man might follow the ghost across the frontier from fiction to fact. It seems possible that Miss Ethel M. Dell may yet be a most powerful rival to Miss Christabel Pankhurst as a real popular demagogue. She may yet be the more fiery prophetess of a new kind of Feminism—as she would perhaps claim, a much more feminine kind of Feminism. It is not fanciful thus to look to fancies for the hints of the future. He was a wise man who said that if he could make men's songs anyone could make their laws; for it has sometimes happened that a song made a law, but no law has ever by itself made a song. It is only an election agent who looks at election returns for the real movements of the mob. The philosopher will be found poring over penny dreadfuls and sentimental serials in the cheap magazines.

I for one have always felt that there is a real fear of a reaction against Feminism. It might come quite as unexpectedly as the new boom of magic and marvels, and all that Sir Rider Haggard truly calls the modern movement towards superstition. And it might very well tend to polygamy as the other really tends to polytheism. I need not say that I do not agree with either polytheism or polygamy. But they both have behind them a great mass of human instincts and imaginative appetites, which were utterly ignored both by the rationalists who merely rationalised religion and the idealists who merely idealised the modern woman. And both can quite easily be covered with a scientific jargon, just as good as the scientific jargon on the other side. Just as science may come to mean Christian Science, so marriage may come to mean Mahomedan marriage. It is as easy to quote Schopenhauer against women as Shaw in favour of women. It is as easy to talk materialistic nonsense about the female skull as to talk materialistic nonsense about the criminal skull; and there will probably be many learned professors prepared to identify the two. And behind all the professorial trash there would be a practical truth. Moslem and Mormon marriage is one of the most practical institutions in the world, so far as it goes. Polygamy is as practical as slavery. They are both equally practical, equally probable, and equally base. They would really meet a great many of the merely utilitarian difficulties of the modern world. I can think of nothing to say against them, except that they are intolerable. But they are only intolerable to those who happen to believe in certain sacred abstractions, that were called liberty and chivalry. On any lower level harems are as humane as homes, and more humane than homelessness. Slave-compounds are as comfortable as slums, and much more comfortable than starvation. If this reaction does come in some such crude form, the fault will be largely theirs who stated the female case in a form equally crude. If the Suffragette is turned into the Sultana, it will be because in both capacities she has been too impatient to understand the mystery of marriage and the dual basis of Christendom.



IN COLOUR, LIKE MUCH OF THE CONTENTS: THE COVER OF THE ROYAL WEDDING NUMBER OF "THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS"—A SPLENDID PICTORIAL RECORD OF THE DUKE OF YORK'S MARRIAGE.

The special Royal Wedding number of "The Illustrated London News," to be published on April 28, will form a magnificent pictorial record of the marriage of the Duke of York and Lady Elizabeth Bowes-Lyon, to take place in Westminster Abbey on the 26th. The number will be rich in colour reproductions, as well as photogravure, and the actual ceremony will be very fully illustrated. It will be a companion to the Princess Mary Wedding Number. Our readers are advised to order their copies early, in order to avoid disappointment.

figure very typical of the transition in the latter part of that time. The type was the very opposite to the old type that was secretly a sceptic, but was forced to conform outwardly to a belief in the mysteries. The Victorian was secretly a mystic and conformed outwardly by being a sceptic. If we say that Wilkie Collins was secretly a mystic, it would be perhaps truer to say he was subconsciously a mystic. But the novel of "Armada" comes very near to conscious mysticism, or even occultism. For in that story (by a really fine artistic device) the scientific doctor actually quiets the fears of the dreamers about their dreams by tracing them to purely natural causes; and, nevertheless, the dreams afterwards proceed to fulfil themselves, presumably from preternatural causes. At the end of the nineteenth century it is obvious that mere tales of mystery are turning into tales of mysticism.

A MASTERPIECE OF CHINESE SCULPTURE: A CELESTIAL MOTHER GODDESS.



**"HEAVY, SUBTLE, PURE CHINESE FORM": A WONDERFUL STATUE OF THE GODDESS KWAN-YUN—
"DESPITE ITS HEAVINESS, LESS A MATERIAL SHAPE THAN A CRYSTALLISED MELODY."**

This remarkable statue, which is in the Museum at Boston, U.S.A., evoked from M. Clemenceau, when he recently visited America, the remark: "I never imagined that the art of China had produced anything so marvellous." A French writer, M. François Cruey, in describing it, says: "The Kwan-Yun wears a kind of skirt, which is sculptured with sureness and ease: here the fabric falls in ample folds; there, it adheres closely to the knee. The torso is nude, large and supple, suggesting the characteristics of a mother goddess. The face is heavy, but its

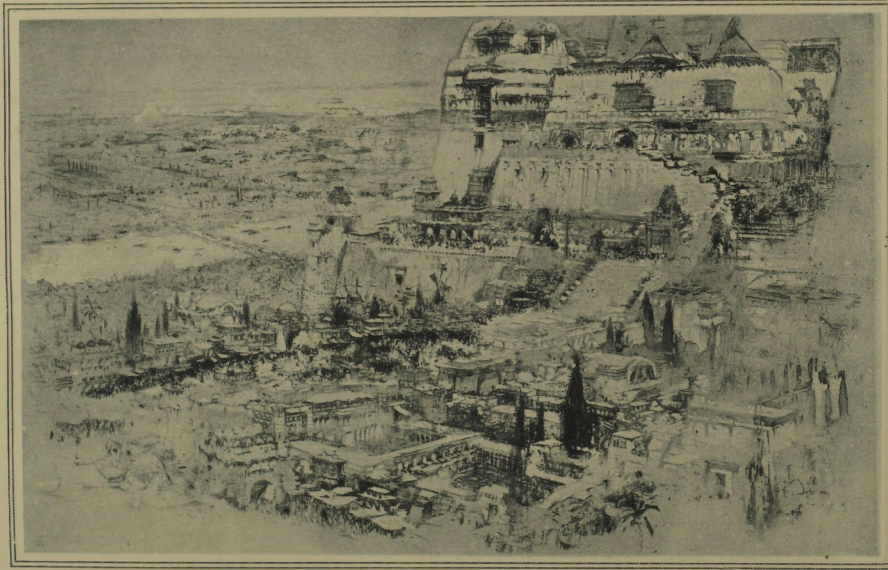
expression has beauty. The hair is crowned with a kind of helmet surmounted by a tiny Buddha. On the dress ornaments are traces of painted colour—light blues and shades of rose. The fineness of the design and the delicacy of the decoration contrast with the rather ponderous mass of this figure, which is yet so supple and so alive. A word of Elie Faure recurs to my mind: 'Heavy, subtle, pure Chinese form!' One might call it, despite its heaviness, less a material shape than a crystallised melody."

MIGHTY WORKS OF ANTIQUITY REBUILT IN AN ARTIST'S VISION—BAALBEK, EPHEBUS, BABYLON, AND SELINUNTE.

BY COURTESY OF THE ARTIST, MR. WILLIAM WALCOT, AND THE PUBLISHER OF HIS ETCHINGS, MR. H. C. DICKINS. (ARTIST'S COPYRIGHT RESERVED.)

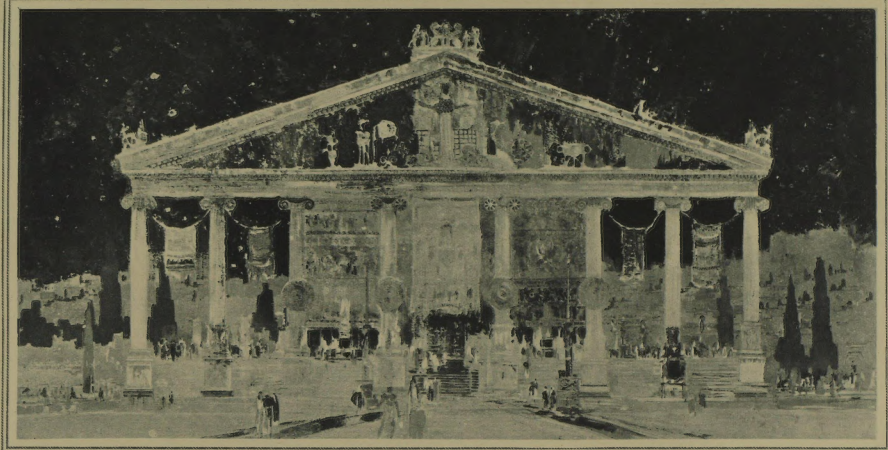


"THE LAST STAND OF PAGANISM AGAINST CHRISTIANITY": THE GREAT TEMPLE OF THE SUN AT BAALBEK (A.D. 131-151), WHERE CONSTANTINE AND THEODOSIUS BUILT A CHRISTIAN BASILICA IN A.D. 350.

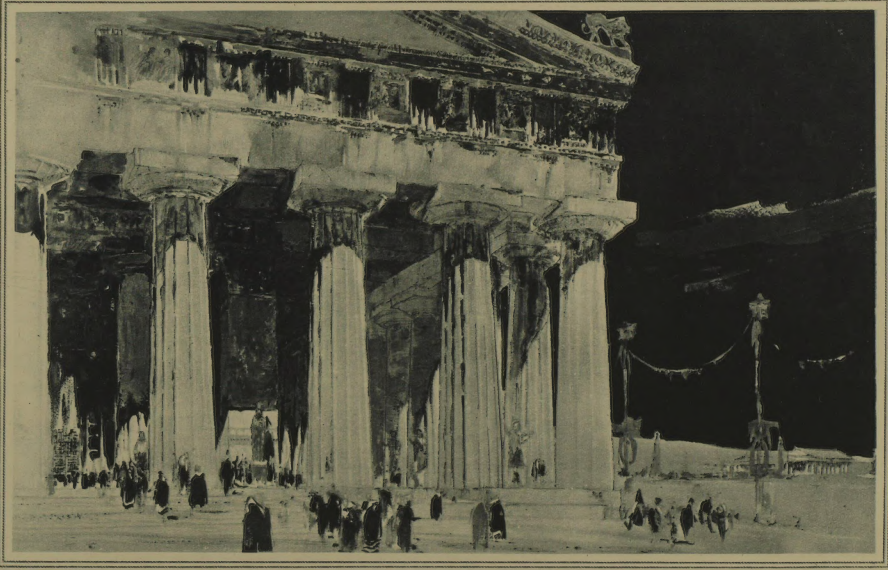


WHERE NEBUCHADNEZZAR'S HANGING GARDENS WERE ONE OF THE SEVEN WONDERS OF THE WORLD: THE GLORY THAT WAS BABYLON—A GREAT TEMPLE AND ITS MAGNIFICENT APPROACH.

Mr. William Walcot's exhibition of drawings and etchings, recently opened at the Royal Institute of British Architects, represents a remarkable effort to visualise the great temples of antiquity as they were at the height of their splendour, the centres of a living creed and thronged with worshippers. In our issue of April 14, we gave two of Mr. Walcot's etchings of Imperial Rome, the Coliseum and the Baths of Caracalla. Above we reproduce another etching, that of Babylon, and three pictures, of which the originals are in colour. Many ancient buildings, which nowadays we think of as being of pure white marble, were in antiquity vividly coloured, and the artist's work thus corrects a false impression. A number of the etchings are published by Mr. H. C. Dickins, of 9, Great Pulteney Street. "The Temple of the Sun at Baalbek (A.D. 131-161)," Mr. Walcot writes, "stood in a court 380 ft. square, flanked with porticoes. It was 160 ft. wide, 189 ft. long, and the columns 65 ft. high. In the centre was the high altar. The temple represents the last stand of paganism against



BURNT BY THE FANATIC HEROSTRATUS ON THE NIGHT THAT ALEXANDER THE GREAT WAS BORN IN B.C. 356: THE SEVENTH AND LAST WOODEN ARCHAIC TEMPLE OF DIANA AT EPHEBUS, AS IT WAS IN B.C. 405.



DEDICATED TO ZEUS OR APOLLO: A GREEK TEMPLE AT SELINUNTE IN SICILY BEGUN IN ARCHAIC TIMES, RESUMED ABOUT 400 B.C., AND LEFT UNFINISHED A FEW YEARS LATER.

Christianity. In A.D. 350, Constantine and Theodosius built a Christian basilica in the main court." The magnificent ruins of Baalbek (in Syria), some of whose stones are the largest ever used in architecture, were illustrated in our issue of December 28, 1918. "The seventh and last wooden archaic temple of Diana at Ephesus," says Mr. Walcot, "was burnt by the fanatic Herostratus the night on which Alexander the Great was born, B.C. 356. Its width was 205 ft. and length 415 ft." Babylon stood on both sides of the Euphrates. According to Herodotus, its walls, 330 ft. high, had a circumference equal to about 55 miles. The walls were built by Nebuchadnezzar, who also constructed the famous Hanging Gardens, rebuilt temples, and made Babylon perhaps the most splendid city in the world. The fourth building Mr. Walcot describes as: "Temple G. or T. at Selinunte in Sicily, dedicated to Zeus or Apollo. Begun in the archaic period, the work was abandoned, resumed in 400 B.C., but abandoned again, never to be finished. Its width was 162 ft., length 367 ft., and height of columns 52 ft."

HUNTING WITHOUT RIFLE: AFRICAN ANIMALS AT HOME

PHOTOGRAPHS BY MAJOR A. RADCLYFFE DUGMORE.



LIKE A LINE OF TROOPS DEPLOYED IN EXTENDED ORDER: A LARGE HERD OF HARTEBEESTS ON THE AFRICAN PLAINS—PART OF A REMARKABLE FILM AT THE POLYTECHNIC HALL, IN REGENT STREET, WITH

FILMED FOR THE "WONDERLAND OF BIG GAME."

BY COURTESY OF NATURAL FILMS, LTD.



OF WILD ANIMALS IN THEIR NATIVE HAUNTS, TAKEN BY MAJOR A. RADCLYFFE DUGMORE, AND NOW BEING SHOWN IN "THE WONDERLAND OF BIG GAME," A DESCRIPTIVE COMMENTARY BY THE PHOTOGRAPHER.



PECULIARLY WELL BUILT FOR OBSERVATION PURPOSES, AND ACCUSTOMED TO ENHANCE THEIR HEIGHT BY GOING TO THE TOP OF A HILL TO EXTEND THEIR VIEW: A GROUP OF GIRAFFE, DWARFING THE LITTLE TREES OF THE AFRICAN BUSH.



HOBNOBBING WITH A CROCODILE (ON THE EXTREME LEFT) AND SOME WITH SENTINEL RHINO BIRDS PERCHED ON THEIR BACKS: A FAMILY PARTY OF HIPPO ON THE TANA RIVER IN BRITISH EAST AFRICA.

We have already given (in our issue of April 14) examples of Major Radclyffe Dugmore's remarkably interesting photographs of African animals in the wild state, as shown in "The Wonderland of Big Game," at the Polytechnic, one of the most striking natural history films ever presented on the screen. In view of the excellence of the photographs, however, we need hardly apologise for returning to the subject. The creatures previously illustrated included zebra, a lion and lioness, and a rhinoceros prepared to charge, all taken at very close quarters. As we then pointed out, the charm of this film is that it affords the spectator all the thrills of big-game hunting without the painful element of slaughter. At the same time, the photographing of wild beasts at short range frequently demands as high a courage as that of any sportsman, if not higher. Every animal in the film—and they are of many varieties—is shown alive and happy, and in its natural surroundings. Herds of giraffe are seen coming down to a water-hole to drink, having been photographed, all-unconsciously, at

absurdly close range, so that all their curious attitudes and movements are visible, and even the expression on their faces. A note supplied with the hippopotamus group says: "These animals are getting very scarce and are extremely shy. During the war they were shot for their fat, which is greatly prized." A somewhat similar photograph of a school of "Hippo," by Mr. Russell Roberts, appeared in our issue of January 3, 1920, and describing it he said: "It is not often that one is able to get a close view of hippopotami lying in masses. They require to be entirely undisturbed and unsuspecting before they will relinquish their usual caution and, giving up all thoughts of danger, lie sleeping in family heaps. They are protected by a few rhino-birds, which can be seen seeking an insectivorous diet on their recumbent hosts." From the name of these birds, taken in conjunction with the photograph, it may be assumed that they are equally at home either with rhinoceros or hippo. They perhaps serve as sentinels, their behaviour giving warning of an intruder's approach.

WOMAN AS STEEPLECHASER: A BIG JUMP IN A POINT-TO-POINT.

PHOTOGRAPH BY SPORT AND GENERAL.



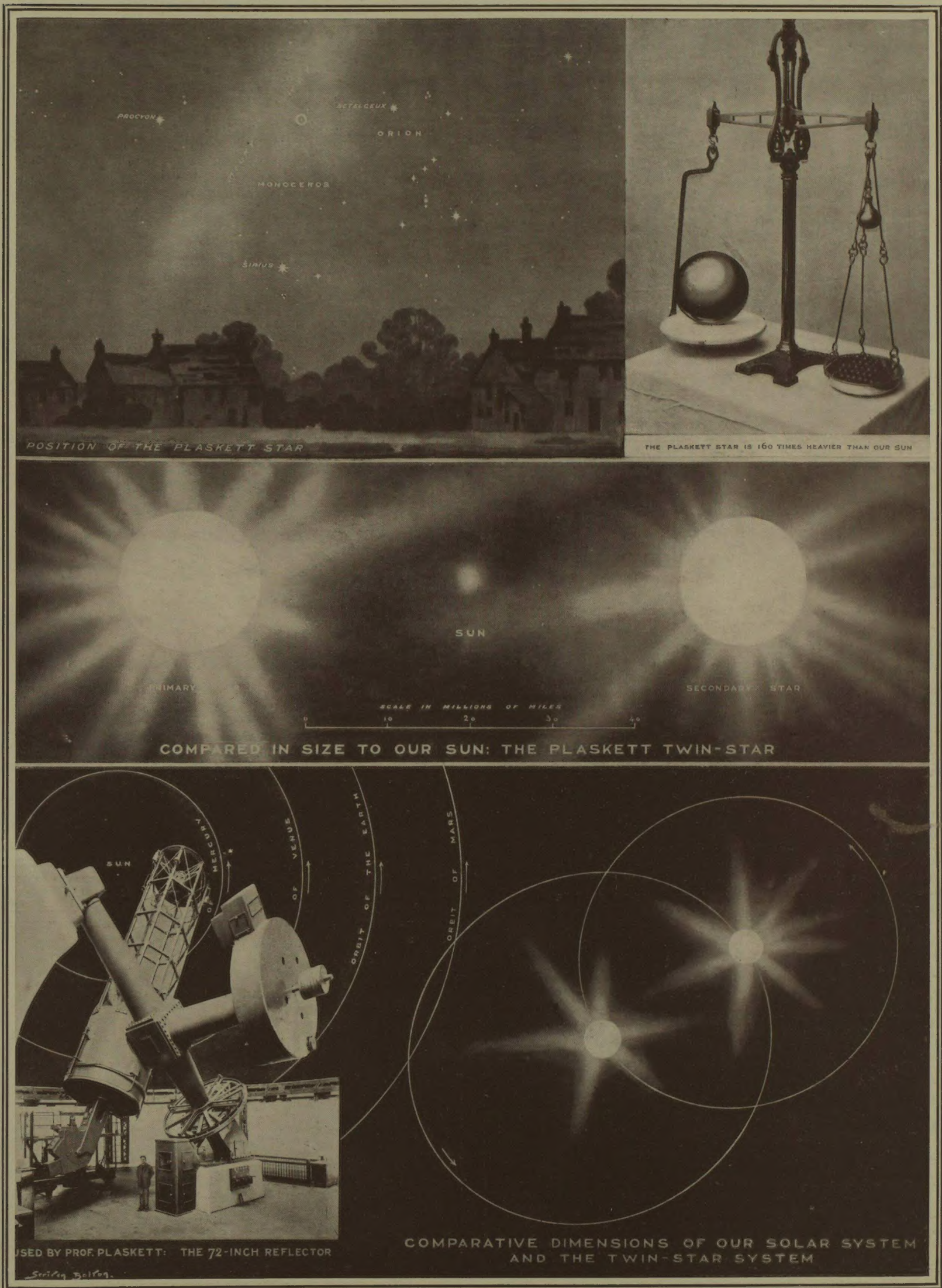
THE WINNER OF THE LADIES' RACE AT THE ESSEX POINT-TO-POINTS: MISS AVILA ON HER WESTERN MAID TAKING THE WATER-JUMP.

The Essex Union Hunt's Point-to-Point meeting was held on Saturday, April 14, over a three-and-a-half miles course at Frénnells, Downham, near Wickford. The second event on the programme was the Ladies' Adjacent Hunts Race, which was won by Miss Avila, of the Essex Hunt, riding her own Western Maid. Our

photograph shows her taking the water jump in fine style. Miss Joan' Parry, also riding her own horse, was second, and Mrs. C. L. Cook came in third on a horse owned by Mrs. Barraclough. Other competitors were Miss W. A. S. Hocking's Kitten, Miss Meeson's Pierrette, Miss Murray-Prior's Canterg Saint, and Mrs. Wild's Misfit.

A STAR OF 10,000 YEARS AGO: A NEW WONDER OF ASTRONOMY.

DRAWN BY SCRIVEN BOLTON, F.R.A.S., THE WELL-KNOWN ASTRONOMER-ARTIST.



OUTWEIGHING EARTH 53 MILLION TIMES: A HUGE TWIN-STAR WHOSE LIGHT TAKES 10,000 YEARS TO REACH US; AND THE MEANS BY WHICH IT WAS DISCOVERED, WEIGHED, AND MEASURED.

"Above," writes Mr. Scriven Bolton, "is given a typical instance of what astronomy is doing in unfolding the hidden secrets underlying those twinkling points of light scattered by the million across infinite space. . . . Many of the largest telescopes are now equipped with the interferometer, an instrument by which the actual diameter of a star can be measured, a star, indeed, so remote from the earth that it still appears as a mere point of light, however powerful the telescope employed. Only latterly has the device been made practical use of, and for this we are indebted to Professor A. M. Michelson, who has been duly awarded this year's Gold Medal of the Royal Astronomical Society. The latest discovery is in connection with an insignificant star

almost beyond the range of the naked eye, situated, as shown above, in the Milky Way, to the left of Orion. However much magnified, it still remains a needle-point of light, without a perceptible disc. . . . By using the great 72-inch spectrographic reflector of the Dominion Observatory at Victoria, Canada, Dr. J. S. Plaskett finds it to be composed of two stars revolving round each other once a fortnight. Their diameters, and actual distance apart, have also been measured. Each has been weighed; its physical properties and temperature determined, its intrinsic brightness and distance from the earth, 52 million billion miles. A spectator on one of them would now see our earth as it was in prehistoric times."—[Drawing Copyrighted in U.S. and Canada.—C.R.]

BAGHDAD ALMOST ISLANDED: 300 SQUARE MILES OF TIGRIS FLOODS.



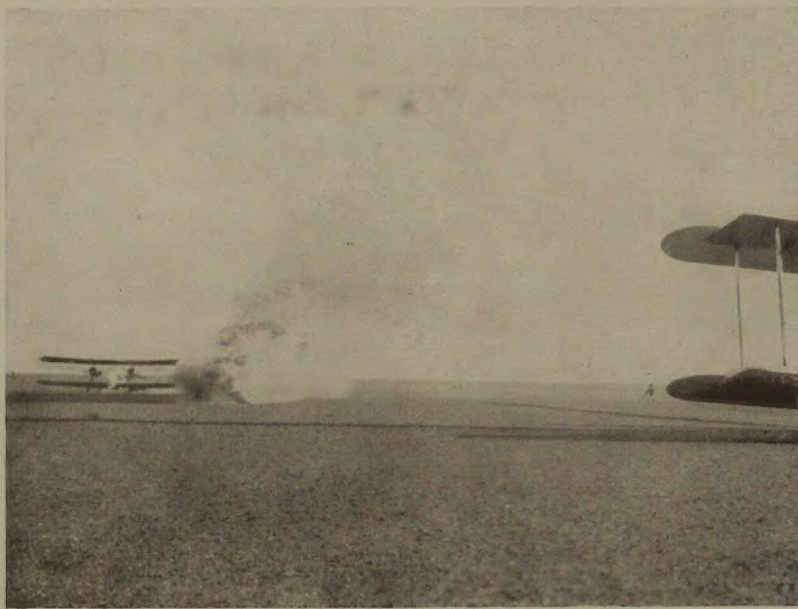
REINFORCED BY MATTING FASTENED WITH PILES AND ROPES: THE BUND THAT SAVED BAGHDAD FROM INUNDATION.



SHOWING (BEYOND) NUMEROUS FORD CARS JUST ABOVE WATER AT A LARGE DEPOT: POLICE GUARDING SALVAGE FROM THE COLLAPSED CIVIL GAOL.



THE ONLY BRIDGE THAT SURVIVED THE FLOOD WHICH THREATENED TO INUNDATE THE CITY: THE QOTAL, BUILT OF PONTOONS, AT BAGHDAD



THE CAIRO-BAGHDAD AIR MAIL: THE LANDING NEAR ISMAILIA—A SECOND VICKERS-VERNON COMING DOWN IN RESPONSE TO A SMOKE-SIGNAL.



AFTER THE COLLAPSE OF THE MAUDE BRIDGE AT BAGHDAD, WHICH WAS SWEEPED SIX MILES DOWN STREAM: HALF-SUBMERGED PONTOONS IN MID-RIVER.



BROKEN OFF SHORT BY THE SWIRLING FLOODS: ALL THAT WAS LEFT OF THE MAUDE BRIDGE, BUILT BY THE BRITISH DURING THE WAR.

Last month the Tigris, swollen by heavy rains and the melting of snows in the mountains of Kurdistan, rose to an unprecedented height, and on March 23 the Maude Bridge at Baghdad, constructed by the British during the war, gave way under the terrific pressure of the current. The fifteen pontoons were swept downstream towards Basra, a great danger to river steamers. Telegrams were sent to Kut and other towns, and aeroplanes went out to locate them. They were found stuck in a sandbank six miles away. In places the river was only a foot from the top of protecting banks, the overflowing of which meant 15 ft. of water in low-

lying districts. By March 26 the Tigris had burst its banks 17 miles north of Baghdad, and some 300 square miles of desert were inundated. The city became almost an island. The water came through the bank near the Royal Palace, and King Feisal himself directed his bodyguard as they repaired the breach. The Civil Gaol was encircled by the flood and collapsed, causing loss estimated at £20,000. The prisoners had previously been removed. The racecourse and golf course were covered by six feet of water. Even after the Tigris began to subside the flooded area extended. It will probably not dry until the autumn, and may cause much malaria.

Indian Frontier Crimes: An Officer's Wife Killed and her Daughter Abducted.

CARRIED OFF BY NIGHT FROM A BUNGALOW BY ASSASSINS WHO KILLED HER MOTHER:
MISS MOLLY ELLIS.

Major Fearnley Anderson and Major N. C. Orr were shot dead by unknown assailants on the evening of April 8, while they were out walking some four miles from Landi Khotal, in the Khyber Pass district. Major Anderson was a son of a well-known York solicitor, the late Mr. F. N. Anderson. Early on April 14, Mrs. Ellis, the wife of Major J. V. Ellis, of the Border Regiment, was stabbed to death in her bungalow at Kohat, and her daughter Molly, aged 17, was carried off. The bungalow



STABBED TO DEATH BY ASSASSINS IN HER BUNGALOW AT KOHAT:
THE LATE MRS. J. V. ELLIS.



ONE OF THE TWO OFFICERS OF THE SEAFORTH HIGHLANDERS MURDERED
NEAR LANDI KHOTAL: THE LATE MAJOR F. ANDERSON, D.S.O., M.C.

was next to that of the General in command, and an officer was occupying the spare room as a protection during the absence of Major Ellis on a punitive expedition, but no sound was heard, and the assassins escaped without raising an alarm. The Under-Secretary for India stated that every effort was being made to find the culprits and rescue Miss Ellis. Major Ellis is a son of Mr. J. H. Ellis, for many years Town Clerk of Plymouth.—[PHOTOGRAPHS BY STEEB (PLYMOUTH), AND CENTRAL PRESS.]

To Meet in the First Cup Final at the New Stadium at Wembley: The Opposing Teams.

TO MEET WEST HAM AT WEMBLEY IN THE FINAL FOR THE FOOTBALL ASSOCIATION CUP: THE BOLTON WANDERERS TEAM.



TO MEET THE BOLTON WANDERERS AT WEMBLEY IN THE F. A. CUP FINAL: THE WEST HAM TEAM; AND THEIR TRAINER.

The Cup Final, to be played on April 28, is arousing exceptional interest, partly because a London team is competing, and also as being the first event of its kind to take place in the great new Stadium at Wembley. The photograph of the Bolton Wanderers shows (from left to right): Joe Smith (captain), Haworth, Butler, J. R. Smith, Nuttall, Finney, Jennings, Vizard, D. Jack, Pym, and J. Seddon. The figures

in the West Ham group are (left to right): R. Richards, J. Ruffell, W. Moore, J. Tresadern, W. Brown, V. Watson, J. Young, W. Henderson, G. Kay, S. Bishop, A. E. Hufton, and C. Paynter (trainer). The composition of the above teams may, of course, be subject to changes before the match is played. We give them as arranged at the time of writing.—[PHOTOGRAPHS BY TOPICAL.]

Mystical, Magical, Medicinal: "They Say."

"MAGICAL JEWELS OF THE MIDDLE AGES AND THE RENAISSANCE." By JOAN EVANS.*

THIS is of jewels, mystical, magical, medicinal; preservative, preventative, curative; and the one cannot be divorced from the other, not even by the most ingenuous or the most ingenious. For, when folklore and fact, history and hysteria, are intermingled, who can resolve the resultant brews into their elements? One draught may savour chiefly of the clerical, another of witchcraft and wizardry, a third of leechdom: yet all are close akin—save the "mascot" of the present era of irreverence, which is a mere plaything for the pseudo-superstitious, and not to be reckoned with such potencies as the stone from the marrow of the head of the earth-toad; rings of the teeth of the hippopotamus, "very effectual against the cramp"; elk's claws or hoofs, "a sovereign remedy for the falling sickness"; and little stones from the maw of the young of the swallow, "good against headache, pain in the eyes, temptations, goblins, tertian fevers, incubus, herb-magic, witchcraft, and evil sorceries."

Immemorial antiquity is behind the properties of the true amulets and alleviates. The first lapidary set down the beliefs that had been passed by word of mouth from generation to generation; his successors grafted their knowledge to his; and it was not until the Age of Criticism that any had to bear the cross of serious criticism.

Thus, at one time or another, were strange things almost innumerable; not only in the periods of our

found in the brain of a stag prevents baldness and gives concord between man and wife," and the statement that the magnet may be used as a test of chastity.

St. Isidore, Bishop of Seville, encyclopædist of the early seventh century, affirmed that memphitis, powdered and drunk in vinegar, would make men insensible to torture. Later, in the first half of the eleventh century, a West Saxon lapidary attributed marvellous properties to the moeritum, "said to prevent armies coming into conflict if it lies between them." At a still later date—the thirteenth century—France knew jet as an anæsthetic. And it was in the same century that the sigil, "un home ki set sor une charus longobard si ad en son col quatre homes gisanz," engraved on a stone set in a ring to be worn at the neck would enable its owner to dream of all the treasures in the land and how he might obtain them—provided he also slept on a pillow of undyed black wool stuffed with straw!

But turn from the general to the particular, and to the anointed of the particular royalty, than whom few have been more superstitious in their day—to the Medicinal and Precious Stones known to the seventeenth-century "Dispensatory" of Renodæus: "with them Kings and Princes do adorn their Crowns, enrich and Illustrate their Fingers, beautifye their Houses, expel Enchantments, cure Diseases, preserve Health, recreate the Eyes, exhilarate the Minde, and drive away sadness therewith."

Let Miss Evans speak: "The most valuable concoctions of the alchemists included gems in their composition; an interesting receipt for making an 'Elixir of

cramp rings, for cure of cramp and falling sickness; and touching-pieces. "These royal cramp-rings may be considered to fall into the half-religious category of



THE EARLIEST-KNOWN GLOVE, LONG BEFORE MINOS OR TUTANKHAMEN: A PALÆOLITHIC CARVING ON A BEAR'S TOOTH.

The gloves found in Tutankhamen's tomb are probably the earliest actual gloves extant. Sir Arthur Evans has since supplied us with an earlier pictorial record of Minoan gloves in Crete. Now Dr. Smith Woodward, Keeper of the Geological Department of the British Museum, in sending us the above illustration, recalls that "the wearing of gloves in Europe is proved to date back to remote prehistoric times by the clearly recognizable drawing of one on a bear's tooth found by Messrs. L. Lartet and C. Duparc in the cave of Duruthy, near Sordes (Landes), France. The tooth is pierced for use in a necklace, worn by a Palæolithic man or woman of the Magdalenian period. The specimen was first brought to the notice of English readers by Sir William Boyd Dawkins in his "Early Man in Britain."—[By Courtesy of Dr. Smith Woodward.]



LEAVING THE SELAMLIK ON HORSEBACK AFTER THE BLESSING OF HIS BEARD, RECENTLY GROWN IN HONOUR OF THE PROPHET: THE CALIPH AT CONSTANTINOPLE.

Photograph by James's Press Agency.

author's chronicling, but ages before, and for a long while after.

Theophrastus classified stones as male and female, originating the theory that they breed, which is still credited in the English countryside. Dioscorides prescribed sapphire (lapis-lazuli) against the bite of serpents; selenite for epilepsy; coral for skin troubles, sore eyes, and blood-spitting. Pliny, who wrote "as a man of science, taking his information at second-hand, but criticising it rationally," conceded to agates held in the mouth the property of quenching thirst, but continued: "The magicians make other distinctions in reference to these stones; those, they tell us, which have spots upon them like a lion's skin are efficacious as a protection against scorpions; in Persia, they say, these stones are used by way of fumigation for arresting tempests and hurricanes, and for stopping the course of rivers, the proof of their efficacy being their turning the water cold, if thrown into a boiling cauldron. To be duly efficacious, they must be attached to the body with hair from a lion's mane. The stone that is of a uniform colour renders athletes invincible."

In less spirit of "they say," the *Kyranides* was "the source of the mediæval fables of the rhinoceros, or unicorn; of the pelican, whose self-sacrifice found her a place in the iconography of the Christian Church; of the salamander, and of the plover, who breathing the breath of a sick person bears his sickness from him heavenwards." Further, it favoured the stone from the serpent's head as a cure for rheumatism, and the toad-stone as victor over dropsy and the spleen—little realising that as late as the middle seventeenth century it was also to be a purgative against poisoning. The *Lithica* went several points better on occasion, and to its honour are "The stone

precious Stones,' written by Robert Greene, of Welby, in 1531, is in the Bodleian Library. They were also included in the recognised pharmacopœia; preparations of them were administered to Charles VI. of France and Lorenzo dei Medici on their death-beds . . . the 1586 inventory of the jewels of Mary Queen of Scots includes 'a littel bottel of golde conteynng a stone medicinale for the colike' . . . Palma Cayet records that Philip II. was given by his physicians two days before his death in 1578 'un breuvage de hyacinte, pierre precieuse, duquel il dit, en le prenant, que sa mère l'impératrice, un an devant sa mort, en avoir beu un semblable.'"

Then Ivan the Terrible at Moscow, in his last hours. Sir Jerome Horsey tells how the Emperor was carried each day into his Treasury, and spoke of the stones within it, saying: "This faire currell, this faire turcas you see; take in your hand; of his nature are Orient coullers; put them on my hand and arm. I am poisoned with disease; you see they shewe their virtue by the change of their pure culler into pall; declares my death. . . . Of happier omen, it is to be hoped, were regal

magical jewels, since their virtue was derived from the Holy Oil of coronation and their material from the Royal offering [the Good Friday offering of money]. Another class of magical jewels deriving their virtues from royal power, this time in connection with the image of a saint, are the 'touching-pieces' given by the King as amulets to those he touched for the King's Evil. There is no certain evidence of their use before the reign of Henry VII., but from that time onward the King personally hung the coin 'about the neck' of the sick person that he might wear it 'untill he be full whole.' The use of the figure of St. Michael, who was considered to have power over this malady, upon the angels of Edward IV., Henry VI., Edward V., and Richard III. points to their use as touching-pieces, and Sir John Evans was of opinion that the annulet on the angels of Henry VIII. was not there as a mint mark, but as an indication of where the coin should be pierced for suspension."

In the case of many a royalty also, there was treachery to be guarded against: hence the value of "langues de serpent," probably fossils or prehistoric arrow-heads, which were thought to detect poison, and were prized above all else in this matter. Other jewels counted as well; but the serpent's tongue was supreme. "The inventory of the treasure of Charles V. made in 1380 . . . records several pieces of table-plate to which stones used to detect poison were attached. One of these was set with *langues de serpent*." And thus it was in many another instance. In 1504, Henry VII. had "a unicorns bone and a serpent's tongue hang be a cheyne"; and Mary Queen of Scots



AFTER THE BLESSING OF HIS NEW AND HOLY BEARD AT A RELIGIOUS CEREMONY IN CONSTANTINOPLE: THE CALIPH OF ISLAM, IN THE ROYAL BARGE, ABOUT TO CROSS TO THE PALACE.—[Photograph by James's Press Agency.]

had "une pierre noire contre le poyson, de la forme et grosseur d'un œuf de pigeon, ayant sa couverture d'or" and "une rouelle de licorne garnye d'or, attachée à une chaine d'or."

Miss Evans has written a book full of such things, a record and a commentary learned, lucid, analytical, and fascinating. It should gain, in addition to the academic readers that are its just due, a public far greater than that usually attracted by such works. E. H. G.

* "Magical Jewels of the Middle Ages and the Renaissance, particularly in England." By Joan Evans, B.Litt., Librarian of St. Hugh's College, Oxford. (Clarendon Press, Oxford.)

INDOOR POLO: A GAME THAT HAS "CAUGHT ON" IN PARIS.

FROM A DRAWING BY GEORGES SCOTT.



WITH TEAMS OF THREE A SIDE, AND A RUBBER BALL IN A NETTED ARENA: INDOOR POLO AT THE CONCOURS HIPPIQUE—A STRUGGLE IN GOAL BETWEEN A FRENCH OFFICER (RIGHT) AND AN AMERICAN PLAYER.

Indoor polo matches at the Concours Hippique in Paris have lately become very popular. The competitors were British, American, and Parisian teams, and a team of French cadets from the military school at Saumur. In addition, military cups were contested between teams of the 11th Cuirassiers and the 22nd Dragoons of the French Army. One of the chief differences between indoor polo and polo proper is the use of an elastic rubber ball, and to prevent it from being hit among the spectators the arena is surrounded by nets. The goal-posts, one of which is shown in the drawing, are about 16 ft. apart. As

in real polo, the game is divided into several periods (or "chukkers"). They last $7\frac{1}{2}$ minutes, with intervals of 5 minutes for changing ponies. The opposing teams consist of three instead of four players a side, and are distinguished by the colours of their jerseys. At the Concours Hippique, the colours were—British, white; American, a gold button; Parisian, blue; Saumur team, black and gold. In spite of a brilliant defence, the French teams were outplayed by the British and Americans. An English team has just returned from playing indoor polo in the United States.—[Drawing Copyrighted in the United States and Canada.]

BOOKS OF THE DAY

By J. D. SYMON.

"DUSTER" or "Knuckle-duster" books continue to multiply. The original wielder of the rag, having for the moment exhausted his contemporaries, has now diligently dusted Socrates, Plato, Aristotle, Augustine, Erasmus, Cromwell, Wesley, and Another, with his customary smart and practised flick. He is always entertaining, but this sort of treatment is more suitable for living mediocrity than for departed greatness. Consequently, "SEVEN AGES" (Mills and Boon; 5s.) does not show our Gentleman with a Duster to the best advantage. He has handicapped himself by his choice of subjects for these impressions of his elders.

Mr. St. John Ervine, playing a somewhat similar game, has been wiser in his generation; for in "SOME IMPRESSIONS OF MY ELDERS" (Allen and Unwin; 7s. 6d.) he has not gone beyond the generation just one step above his own. The ancients, in their foolishness, used to say that the greatest reverence is due to youth, and tacitly they expected a return of the compliment. The young moderns endorse the proverb heartily, as a fair statement of the whole duty of old men, but about its reciprocal action some of them take leave to differ.

Mr. Ervine, however, holds a just balance between the two opinions. If he claims the young man's right to handle his elders freely and frankly, he does so with becoming modesty, even with a little gracious diffidence. With an excellent humour he examines his own qualifications for his task, and, although he finds many reasons for silence, his readers will not regret that, after much heart-searching, he decided to publish these impressions. It is good to know what the young, or youngish men, who have outgrown their first pardonable impatience and impertinence, think of their elders.

In this case the elders, with one or two exceptions, are not so alarmingly ancient. Mr. Bennett, Mr.

McKenna, because both have reached that hoary-headed stage at which men write their Reminiscences. Mr. Walpole's are now running in the American *Bookman*.

It gives the reader now somewhat senescent an odd shock to realise that these Elders inspired Mr. St. John Ervine, in his salad days, with a reverence and devotion which the generation just before his own reserved for the very elect of letters a little further removed from it in time than the worthies of this book are from their candid critic and admirer. Perhaps present-day "Eyes of Youth" are more discerning than ours; or Mr. Ervine was happier in the opportunity of his birth and in the literary stars that smiled upon it. If his book had to be written it could not have been done with greater spirit and decency.

Of all present-day cudgellers of life, literature, and public characters, none lays about him so stoutly as Mr. H. L. Mencken. His latest celestial rain of thwacks is poured out between the boards of "IN DEFENCE OF WOMEN" (Cape; 6s.). To say "latest" is to speak strictly with reference to publication in this country: for the book has been out quite a long time in America, and has even seen an extended edition there. This, however, did not mean that it was an overwhelming success; in fact, Mr. Mencken tells us quite frankly that it was roundly slated. He now appeals to "a wider audience in more civilised countries." It seems to me less witty, because more truculently vehement, than "Prejudices," which carried its agreeable heresies with a lighter hand.

Mr. Mencken, although not much given to endorsing trite proverbs, is inclined to agree that absence makes the heart grow fonder, and to advocate occasional separations as a remedy for the boredom of marriage. This, he admits, may make the parties "perhaps not actually fonder, but at any rate more tolerant, more curious, more eager." Some further light is thrown on this knotty question by the first and last stories in Mr. D. H. Lawrence's new book, "LADY-BIRD" (Secker; 7s. 6d.), where the subject of separation and its consequences is treated with an

almost dæmonic subtlety, and an entire absence of old sentimentality.

In one case, at least, the returned husband's tolerance is left in no doubt, and it results in a situation which Mr. Mencken has not immediately in his mind, but which, to judge from the latter part of his book, he would not condemn. He is not so profound an analyst of complex emotions as Mr. Lawrence, but the two books, read together, are characteristic symptoms of the New Age.

Explorations of the more obscure recesses of the mind, while necessary enough to the pathologist, are receiving rather disproportionate attention from writers of fiction. The practice

is robbing the novel of its power to give a complete picture of life, and threatens to sink it into a rather dreary specialism. More regrettable still, it is the

death of humour, for many investigators of the dingy back-slums of passion seem to be unconscious how nearly their profundities border on the ridiculous. It is a phase, the result, perhaps, of that mental twist from which shell-shocked humanity still suffers, and no doubt we shall get over it. Meanwhile the habit grows rather tedious, and it is wasting much talent that could be put to better use. But one of these days some great robust humourist will arise and laugh the whole fetid imposture away. Then we shall rub our eyes and wonder how we could have been gulled by these forcible-feebls, some of whom have mistaken the monkey-house for the human scene.

One of these partial, highly specialised and morbid views of life, that given by Mr. Victor R. Emanuel in "THE STORY

OF JOHN PAUL" (Constable; 7s. 6d.), may be larger in conception than it looks, for as yet we have only the first volume of a trilogy. In some ways the novel recalls "Jean Christophe," for it is the biography of a hypersensitive boy out of touch with his surroundings, miserable at home, miserable at school, at college a failure. John Paul Caplin was a Jew, the son of a fairly well-to-do professional man in Bayswater, whose household is drawn with uncompromising candour, distorted, possibly, by the author's intense realisation of his hero's eternal quarrel with his family and the Race. In spite of the jerkiness of Mr. Emanuel's style, the book is strangely alive, consistent, and able. This first volume is sufficiently curious, and, in a perverse way, sufficiently brilliant, to whet our appetite for its successors.

Envy, hatred, malice, and all uncharitableness have only an incidental place in Mr. Archibald Marshall's picaresque novel, "PIPPIN" (Collins; 7s. 6d.), the story of a country lad's wander-year. It is as good as a long day's tramp in the sun and the wind over a wide country; you stop at good inns, and meet all sorts of amusing folk, good, bad, and indifferent. Some of them are skilful hands at a tale told by the wayside, so that "Pippin" is not only a novel, but a collection of short stories as well.

As a companion to "Pippin," you may very well take Mr. Neil Lyons's "FIFTY-FIFTY" (Butterworth; 7s. 6d.), short stories dealing also with the open road, the town, the village, the tavern, and the whimsies of vagrant folk: good plain tales for plain people.



RECENTLY REMOVED TO SOUTHWOLD, OWING TO THE CONTINUED COAST EROSION: THE RUINED CHURCH OF DUNWICH, ONCE A ROMAN SEAPORT AND LATER AN EPISCOPAL CITY.

In order to save it from collapse through the encroachment of the sea, the last remnant of the ruined church of Dunwich, on the Suffolk cliffs, some 15 miles from Lowestoft, has been removed and re-erected in the churchyard of St. James's, Southwold. Dunwich was once a famous seaport, possibly the Roman Sitomagus, and for 200 years was the seat of a bishop. It suffered from the encroachments of the sea in the eleventh century, and more severely in 1329, when the port was choked and 400 houses swept away. The old church was damaged by a great storm in 1740.—[Photographs by Topical.]

Chesterton, Mr. Wells, Mr. Galsworthy, and Mr. Yeats, at any rate, are still on the right side of patriarchy. About Mr. Shaw one hesitates to give an opinion, so successfully does he combine the rôles of Peter Pan and Methuselah. But then he is, like a lesser dramatist, not for an age, but for all time. You cannot pin him down to a generation or an epoch. One doubts whether Mr. St. John Ervine should have included G. B. S. among his Elders. With very little effort Mr. Shaw could prove that he is Mr. Ervine's junior.

Such a book as this calls for the retort courteous—"Some Impressions of My Juniors." Perhaps Mr. Shaw would be the proper person to write it, and it would gain point if he avoided, as is likely, the obvious converse for a title, and, putting Methuselah aside for the moment, produced "Some Impressions of My Elders," dealing faithfully with old fogeys like Ervine, Squire, Shanks, Mackenzie, Lawrence (D. H.), Aldous Huxley, the two Normans (Douglas and Davey), Sadleir, and the infant prodigy, David Garnett, whose impression upon the Shavian genius must be as profound as that made by Mr. Ervine's Elders upon Mr. Ervine. I am compelled to omit Walpole and



THE LAST REMNANT OF A FAMOUS SUFFOLK RUIN ENDANGERED BY THE SEA AND TRANSFERRED INLAND: A BUTTRESS OF DUNWICH CHURCH STILL ON THE CLIFF EDGE BEFORE REMOVAL.



TO REPLACE THE VILLA HE HAS GIVEN TO ITALY: D'ANNUNZIO'S NEW HOME—THE VILLA CONFALONIERI AT FRASCATI (ANCIENT TUSCULUM).

Our correspondent who sends this photograph states that Gabriele D'Annunzio has offered his Villa Cagnacco on the Lake of Garda to the Italian Government, to help the Budget deficit, and that he will shortly remove to the Villa Confalonieri at Frascati. The main entrance of the house was designed by Jacopo Barozzi, of Vignola. Frascati stands high on the hills some 18 miles from Rome, on the site of the ancient Tusculum, where Cato was born, and Cicero, Mæcenas, Lucullus, and Marcus Brutus had their villas.—[Photograph by Oscar Vianello.]

THE FRENCH NAVY'S RENAISSANCE: NEW FAST CRUISERS; TRIPOD MASTS.

DRAWINGS BY ALBERT SÉBILLE.



SHOWING THE HIGH-ANGLE HEAVY GUNS OF THE UPPER FORWARD TURRET IN ACTION AGAINST AIRCRAFT, AND TWO HIGH-ANGLE "75'S" BESIDE THE AFTER FUNNEL: A PICTORIAL FORECAST OF ONE OF THE THREE NEW LIGHT CRUISERS BEING BUILT FOR THE FRENCH NAVY



FITTED WITH NEW TRIPOD MASTS SUPPORTING THE FIRE-CONTROL TOP: THE THREE NEWEST OF EXISTING FRENCH ARMoured SHIPS—(L. TO R.) "LORRAINE" (RIGHT FOREGROUND), "PROVENCE," AND "BRETAGNE"—AND ONE OF THE LATEST FRENCH DESTROYERS (LEFT FOREGROUND) DURING MANŒUVRES.

The French Navy is being vigorously reorganised. It was recently stated that the number of battle-ships (three) allotted to France by the Washington Conference agreements would not be exceeded, and no battle-ships would be begun before 1932; but the tonnage proposed by France at Washington for other craft would be provided—i.e., 360,000 tons of light surface vessels, 65,000 tons of submarines, and 60,000 tons of seaplane-carriers. In the first eight years there would be built 6 light cruisers, 15 destroyers, 24 torpedo-boats, and 34 submarines. The first three light cruisers are to be called the "Duguay-Trouin," "Primauguet" and "La Motte Picquet." The first-named was laid down at Brest last August,

and is to be launched next September. The displacement is 8000 tons, and speed 34 knots. The armament includes eight 155-mm. guns, on four turrets; four 75-mm. anti-aircraft guns, and four triple torpedo-tubes. They will also carry a small reconnaissance aeroplane. In the upper drawing the identification marks of such a machine are visible beside the after mast. The three latest existing armoured ships—the "Lorraine," "Provence," and "Bretagne"—have been modified, their light short masts being replaced by tripod masts with a solid base, giving a higher elevation to the long-range fire-control top, as shown in the lower of our illustrations.—[Drawings Copyrighted in the United States and Canada.]

ABERDEEN'S PROTEST STRIKE AGAINST GERMAN TRAWLERS: STAGNATION AMONG 350 BRITISH BOATS AND 3000 MEN.

DRAWING BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, C. E. TURNER, FILM PHOTOGRAPHS BY COURTESY OF THE TOPICAL BUDGET.



WHERE FIVE GERMAN TRAWLERS RECENTLY LANDED 340 TONS OF ICELANDIC FISH: THE PORT OF ABERDEEN, SHOWING GERMAN BOATS LYING IDLE—(INSET) INCIDENTS AND TYPES OF BOTH SIDES.

German trawlers have been allowed to do a thriving trade at Aberdeen, while 3000 British fishermen, who went on strike against the landing of German-caught fish on British soil, have been suffering from the results of their protest. Some 350 British trawlers have been lying idle since the trouble began on February 23. A few days ago it was stated that five German trawlers had landed 340 tons of Icelandic fish at Aberdeen, and that their trade was increasing every day. Apparently the buyers consider that all fish that comes to the quays, and do not differentiate between the nationalities of the sellers. At Grimsby and the Southern fishing-ports Germans are prohibited from landing Icelandic fish, but it is claimed that, if such a prohibition were made at Aberdeen, the fish-curers would not get a

sufficient supply, and the port would be in a worse state than at present. It was decided recently that 2500 weekly wage hands affected by the strike should receive unemployment benefit. The inset photographs above show: (1) Strikers marching to the quay-side, with their idle boats in the background; (2) A German catch being dumped; (3) Police controlling strikers; (4) Strikers lining the quay-side to prevent the dumpers from landing; (5) Types of British fishermen; (6) Types of German fishermen. In the background of the large drawing is a group of German boats landing fish at the quay. The long roof over it is that of the Fish Market. In the distance are three other German trawlers entering the port.—(Drawing Copyrighted in the United States and Canada.—C.R.)

HOW TIME—"SUMMER" AND OTHERWISE—IS RECORDED. THE PUNCTUAL EARTH AS FUNDAMENTAL "CLOCK."

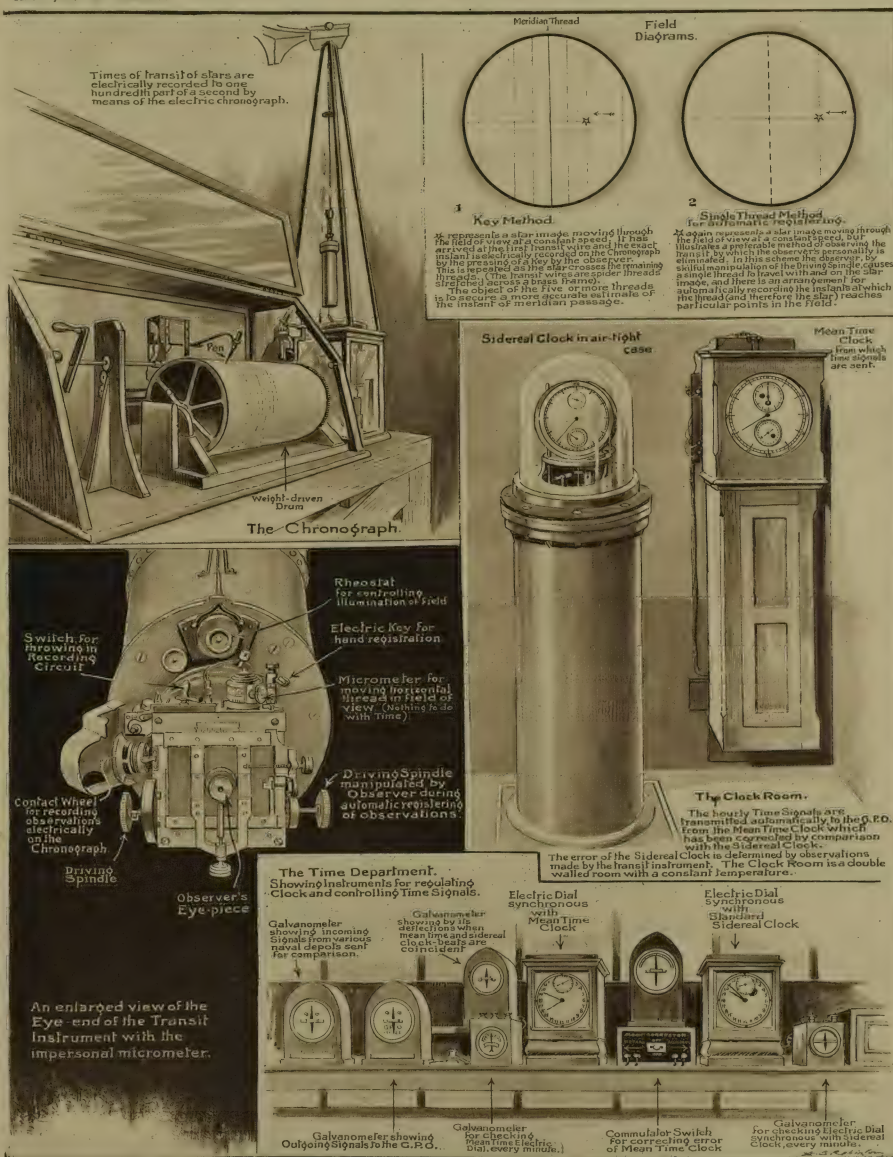
DRAWN BY OUR SPECIAL

ARTIST, W. B. ROBINSON.



DETERMINING TIME BY THE TRANSIT OF STARS AS THE EARTH—OUR "FUNDAMENTAL CLOCK"—REVOLVES ON ITS OWN AXIS: GREENWICH OBSERVATORY APPARATUS, SIDEREAL CLOCK, AND "MEAN TIME" CLOCK.

Most people take time for granted, without much thought of what it is or how it is determined. When, however, we put our clocks back an hour on Sunday, April 22—the date fixed for the commencement of British "Summer Time" this year—it may occur to the more reflective to speculate on time in general, and in particular on Greenwich time, which is our standard time. The apparatus used in recording time at the Royal Astronomical Observatory there is explained in an article on another page by Mr. William M. Mitchell, F.R.A.S., a member of the Observatory staff, and is illustrated by the above diagrams. "The earth," he explains, "which turns on its axis without the smallest variation in speed . . . is a fundamental clock, and the first problem in determining time is to



ascertain when the earth has made an exact revolution on its axis." This is done by observing the "transit" of certain well-known fixed stars, and recording it by means of the chronograph, as shown above. Mr. Mitchell also explains the difference between the "sidereal time" and "mean solar time." Reverting to the question of "summer time," it may be noted that France is not adopting it this year, while Belgium decided to follow British "summer time," beginning similarly on April 22. Holland's plans were uncertain. It was arranged to hold an international railway conference in Brussels on April 16 to consider the readjustment of railway and boat time-tables to avoid confusion in cross-Channel traffic. [Drawing Copyrighted in the United States and Canada.—C.R.]

HOW GREENWICH TIME IS OBTAINED.

By WILLIAM M. WITCHELL, B.Sc., F.R.A.S.

"TIME," to quote the words of Sir Isaac Newton's definition, "flows in virtue of its own nature, uniformly, and without reference to any external object."

In order to measure time, therefore, we require some kind of apparatus which will maintain indefinitely a perfectly uniform and constant rate of action. No device possessing this characteristic has yet been invented by mankind. The most perfect specimens of the clockmaker's craft are in some degree subject to the effects of wear, as well as of climatic and other changes in their environment. Nevertheless, there exists *one* perfect timekeeper. This is the immense globe of the earth itself, which, isolated in space, endlessly turns about its axis without the smallest variation in speed.

The earth, then, is the fundamental clock, and the time taken by the earth to turn exactly once about its axis is the fundamental unit of time. Therefore, the first problem in determining time is to ascertain when the earth has made an exact revolution about its axis. For this purpose an observer on the earth must, by some means, take a "sight" of a fixed

spider-thread marking the centre of the field, the telescope will be momentarily in alignment with the star, and the instant shown by his clock is recorded by the observer as the time of the star's "transit." Succeeding transits of this star will give an exact check on the clock's timekeeping. For greater accuracy, several threads are employed on each side of the meridian thread; and a number of stars may be observed in succession, taken from a list of "clock stars" specially chosen for the exactitude with which their proper times of transit have been determined.

Exactness in recording the instant of transit is secured by the employment of a chronograph. Here a pen draws a continuous spiral line round a steadily revolving cylinder, but, whenever a galvanic current is sent through the apparatus, the pen is instantaneously deflected. In this way the standard clock is made to record its beats on the cylinder automatically; and any signal sent electrically from the transit-telescope is recorded among them (see diagrams) and can be timed to a hundredth part of a second, by using a scale to measure the fraction of

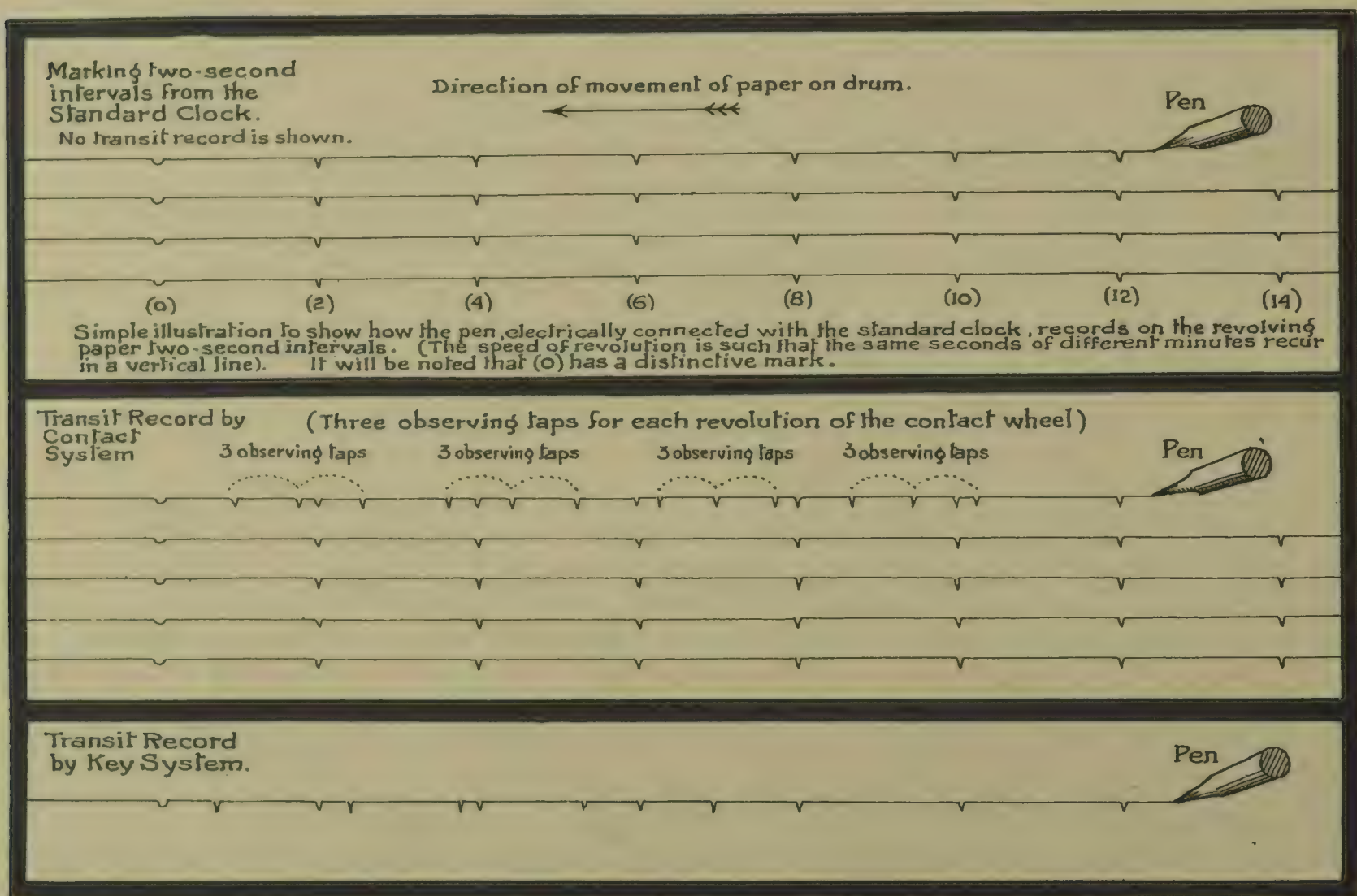
the year contains. (For, supposing that no diurnal rotation took place and the earth always presented the same face towards the sun, nevertheless, in making a circuit of its orbit it would have turned precisely once on its axis.)

Since human occupations are inevitably related to the solar day, it is necessary to have a clock for timing them which goes uniformly at such a rate that it will accomplish 365 circuits of twenty-four hours while a clock keeping sidereal time is making 366 circuits. Such a clock keeps *mean solar* time.

The sidereal clock will be seen to gain on the mean solar clock at the rate of one second in every 365 seconds—more precisely, 3 minutes 56½ seconds each day—and will gain the whole twenty-four hours in exactly a year.

When the clocks are first started off, they are set according to certain astronomical requirements. Thereafter, the time which the mean solar clock should give at any instant is obtained from the sidereal clock by calculation.

Elaborate precautions are taken to ensure the nearly perfect going of the clocks, so that in practice



TIMING THE TRANSIT OF "CLOCK" STARS AT GREENWICH: A DIAGRAM SHOWING HOW THE PEN OF THE CHRONOGRAPH MARKS BEATS OF THE STANDARD CLOCK ON A REVOLVING CYLINDER (SEE DIAGRAM ON DOUBLE PAGE).

The top diagram shows how the pen marks a spiral line on the paper of the chronograph's revolving drum, and how this line is marked by two-second intervals by the pen being deflected by galvanic current. The middle diagram shows two-second intervals, with further marks, on the additional top line, of a record made by the contact system or single spider thread method. This record of a star crossing the meridian is made by the contact wheel shown in the diagram

(on double page) of the enlarged eye-end of the telescope. This is the usual system. An observer employing it is seen on the left of the double page. The lower diagram above shows a record by the key method (now obsolescent), in which the observer makes a hand registration by means of the electric key, which may be seen in the diagram of the enlarged eye-end of the "transit" telescope (already mentioned on the double page).

Drawn by W. B. Robinson.

object unconnected with the earth and remote from it; and when the object next returns to his sighting-line, obviously the earth will have made an exact revolution.

The sighting apparatus in use for refined time observations is known as a transit-telescope. This is a telescope carried on an axis at right angles to it, the axis being supported at each end so that the telescope may turn in one plane only—the meridian plane—that is, the vertical plane passing due north and south.

The transit-telescope at Greenwich Observatory is eleven feet long. It is of extraordinarily rigid construction, but admits of great delicacy of movement, and has a magnifying power of 180 diameters. The objects observed are selected stars, which, having regard to the practically infinite distance separating us from them, may be considered as points of light occupying fixed directions.

When a star image, moving through the field of view of the telescope as the latter is swept past the star by the revolving earth, reaches the fine

the distance between the clock-beats on each side of it. Further details of the operation of observing a transit appear on the illustrations.

The greatest care is exercised to maintain the telescope in correct meridional adjustment, a deviation of one ten-thousandth part of an inch being sufficient to affect the results, under the high magnification employed.

The interval of time between successive transits of a star is called a "sidereal day," and a clock which records twenty-four hours during this interval is said to be keeping "sidereal time." This sidereal day, however, is a different thing from the civil, or "mean solar" day in common use, and their relation to one another must now be explained.

It is a matter of general knowledge that, besides rotating about its own axis, the earth also revolves round the sun, making one complete circuit of its orbit in approximately 365 solar days. A little consideration will enable the reader to see that in consequence of this the earth really turns once more on its axis in a year than the number of solar days

this calculation need only be done once daily. In comparing the clocks, advantage is taken of the fact that, as the one clock gains on the other about a second every six minutes, the two clocks will be beating in unison for a few moments at six-minute intervals. The theoretical times at which this ought to take place can be computed beforehand; and if, for instance, the beat-coincidences are found to be occurring one minute late, the deduction is that the mean solar clock is one sixth of a second slow.

The sidereal clock, self-winding in its sealed, airtight case, in not corrected; its error, as ascertained from the star-transits, being allowed for in the calculation; but the error of the mean solar clock—never, in practice, more than a small fraction of a second—is removed by an ingenious device. In this, an electro-magnet with reversible poles is made to exert a small force upon another magnet permanently attached to the clock's pendulum, accelerating or retarding the swing until the error has disappeared, and the clock is again showing "correct time."

ROUMANIA IN TURMOIL: NEW LAWS THAT DESTROY HER COHESION.



CARRYING A BANNER INSCRIBED "DOWN WITH THE OLIGARCHY!" A PROCESSION OF DEMONSTRATORS IN BUCHAREST PROTESTING AGAINST THE NEW MEASURES OF THE BRATIANO GOVERNMENT—SHOWING A STRONG FORCE OF TROOPS IN THE BACKGROUND.



WITH A BANNER INSCRIBED "WE WANT TRUE PROPERTY": A DEMONSTRATION IN BUCHAREST AGAINST THE NEW RENT LAW AND THE CONSTITUTION REFORM BILL, PREVENTED FROM REVOLUTIONARY PROCEEDINGS BY A STRONG MILITARY FORCE.

Bitter discontent prevails in Roumania against a series of new laws introduced by the Government of M. Bratiano, which tend to alienate the new provinces that formerly belonged to Austria-Hungary. Although the Charter of Alba Julia in December 1918 recognised the rights of national minorities, thus forming the only possible foundation for a greater Roumania, the Government now declares that "the mistake of Alba Julia must be remedied." The most startling of the new laws is the Constitution Reform Bill, which suppresses all religious Orders other than Roumanian. This affects numerous Roman Catholic Orders in Transylvania, with its Catholic population of over 1,500,000, and will mean the closing of many

schools and hospitals. The Rent Law, again, which provides that anyone who fought against Roumania in the war is liable to be evicted or expropriated, covers the whole adult male population of Transylvania, the Banat, and Bukovina. This disruptive legislation is vigorously opposed by the Nationalist Party of Transylvania and the Peasants Party, who accuse the Government of terrorism and corruption, deny the validity of the last elections and of the actions of the present Parliament, and hint at revolution. A demonstration in Bucharest on March 18 was only prevented, it is said, from assuming a revolutionary character by an imposing display of armed force.

TRAINING FOR THE CAMBODIAN ROYAL CORPS DE BALLET

PHOTOGRAPHS COPYRIGHT BY AGENCY

SHOWING A
VISTA OF
ANOTHER GREAT
TOWER SEEN
THROUGH THE
ENTRANCE
PASSAGE: THE
TEMPLE AT
ANGKOR, WITH
DANCERS POSED
ON THE STEPS.



WITH OLD WOMEN AS "DRESSERS" AND GIRL ATTENDANTS: DANCERS "MAKING UP" AT THE TEMPLE.



WHERE PRIESTESSES ONCE DANCED: A CAMBODIAN GIRL BEING "MADE UP" IN THE TEMPLE.



IMITATING THE FIRST-CENTURY SCULPTURED DANCERS ON THE WALL BEHIND, OR UNCONSCIOUSLY FOLLOWING THE SAME TRADITION NEARLY 2000 YEARS OLD? CAMBODIAN GIRL DANCERS MIMING IN THE ANCIENT TEMPLE OF ANGKOR.

On a later page in this number we give a translation of a French article, by M. V. Forbin, describing a visit to the great temple of Angkor Wat, in Cambodia, and the performances of some girls who had gone on pilgrimage to dance there as part of their training for the Cambodian royal corps de ballet. "By executing sacred dances on the threshold of the venerable temple," he writes, "which reminds the natives of the past splendours of their race, the little Cambodian dancers are convinced that they are fulfilling an act of piety, which will ensure them the protection of the good goddesses. . . . The troupe consisted of four dancers, two old women expert in the art of costume and make-up, and two little girls in charge of the accessories—diadems of gilded bronze, metal masks, heavy necklaces and pendants, and other objects. . . . They finished dressing and made themselves up on the actual threshold of the pagoda, in a little courtyard

AT A FAMOUS TEMPLE: PILGRIM DANCERS AT ANGKOR.

ECONOMIQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE.



PREPARING FOR THE PILGRIM DANCE AT THE TEMPLE OF ANGKOR: ONE OF THE GIRLS DOING HER HAIR.



WEARING THEIR
DIADEMS OF
GILDED BRONZE,
METAL MASKS,
NECKLACES AND
PENDANTS: GIRL
DANCERS
(INCLUDING A
"HERO" AND
A "DEMON")
ON THE STEPS OF
THE ANGKOR
TEMPLE.



COME TO DANCE AT THE ANGKOR SHRINE AS AN ACT OF PIETY, TO OBTAIN THE FAVOUR OF THE GODDESSES AND REMIND THE PEOPLE OF THEIR SPLENDID PAST: CAMBODIAN DANCING GIRLS AT THE FOOT OF THE TEMPLE STEPS.

where the priestesses of Angkor probably danced in far-off days. . . . I was impressed by some miming which the four dancers displayed before a bas-relief said to date from the first century, and representing dancers. I was struck by the similarity of pose between the living dancers and those portrayed in stone. Did they copy them, or were they merely following a tradition of nearly twenty centuries?" Angkor Wat has been called the Versailles of Cambodia, and a replica of its magnificent temple was built at Marseilles for the French Colonial Exhibition there last year. A photograph of Cambodian dancers in France miming before the Marseilles model was given in our issue of August 5, 1922; and in that of December 3, 1921, were photographs of the temple itself in Cambodia, with its wonderful Khmer sculptures, including an avenue of giant stone statues bearing the sacred serpent.

PAINTING ON A COLOSSAL SCALE, WITH FIGURES EIGHTEEN FEET HIGH: THE GREATEST LIVING DECORATOR.

DRAWN BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, STEVEN SPURRIER, R.O.I.



AT WORK ON HIS HUGE CANVASES FOR THE NEW STATE CAPITOL OF MISSOURI: MR. FRANK BRANGWYN, R.A. (ON THE RIGHT) IN HIS STUDIO AT HAMMERSMITH, PUTTING THE FINISHING TOUCHES TO A MURAL DESIGN, WHILE HIS ASSISTANTS PREPARE OTHERS FROM HIS PLAN.

Mr. Frank Brangwyn is considered by many to be the greatest living decorative painter, and to be not so well appreciated in this country as he ought to be. Most of his more important commissions have come from abroad—America, France, and Italy—where his reputation stands even higher than in his native land. He has just completed for the new Capitol of the State of Missouri, U.S.A., near St. Louis, some of the largest mural decorative panels produced for many years, which were recently despatched to America. They comprise a gigantic ceiling piece (45 ft. by 25 ft.) and four lunette panels (24 ft. high by 40 ft. wide), and there are eight more to be painted. The figures in the ceiling piece are 18 ft. high, and those in the panels 12 ft. high. The subjects typify the history and industries of the State. It is interesting to see from the above drawing, which shows Mr. Brangwyn (on the right)

at work in one of his studios, in an old-world corner of Hammersmith, the methods by which such enormous designs are carried out. The pictures are painted on canvas, to be cemented to the stone by a patent process. One of his assistants is correcting, from the design, the outlines of a canvas in preparation, while another (in the left foreground) is squaring up an elevation. Mr. Brangwyn's work in this country is represented by some of the panels in the Royal Exchange, those in the banqueting hall of the Skinners' Company, two in Lloyd's building, others in the Grand Trunk Railway offices in Fenchurch Street, and tempera paintings at Christ's Hospital, Horsham. He is to execute the decorations for Mr. Gordon Selfridge's new building in Oxford Street, taking as his subject "The Trade of the World."—(Drawing Copyrighted in the United States and Canada.—C.K.)

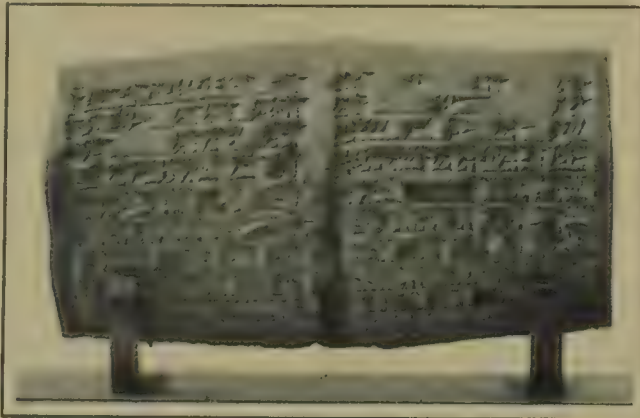
The Temple of the Moon at Ur of the Chaldees.

By Dr. H. R. HALL.

A YEAR ago *The Illustrated London News* published the first photographs of the remarkable discoveries of copper lions and other works of early Sumerian art which rewarded the British Museum expedition of 1919 to Ur of the Chaldees. Tell el-Obeid, the small mound covering an ancient Sumerian temple or fort, is near Ur, and was, no doubt, a suburb of the great Babylonian city, the seat of the worship of Nannar, the Moon-god. At El-Obeid the local deity was not Nannar, but Damkina, a goddess who was the consort of Enki, the god of Eridu, the modern Abu Shahrein. Eridu, which was also partially excavated in 1918 and 1919 by the British Museum expeditions under Captain Campbell Thompson and myself respectively, was the most ancient city of Babylonia, and vied in importance with the neighbouring Ur, only fourteen miles away. It was, however, never the seat of a great ruling dynasty, as Ur was, being too close to the greater city ever to be independent of it. Eridu was always the satellite of Ur, a lesser moon in the orbit of the Moon-god himself.

Ur and Harran, in Northern Mesopotamia, were the two great centres of the worship of the

begin excavations there, which he did with success, finding the four "foundation-cylinders," one at each corner of the tower, which commemorate its restoration by King Nabonidus about 550 B.C. The



WITH AN INSCRIPTION OF NABONIDUS, KING OF BABYLON, ABOUT 555 B.C.: A TERRA-COTTA CYLINDER FROM THE MOON TEMPLE AT UR.

tower and temple are, however, much older than this, the main buildings dating from the time of the kings Ur-Nammu (or Ur-Engur) and Shulgi (or Dungi), about 2300 B.C.; but Taylor found evidence of older buildings than theirs.

In 1855 he also dug at Eridu, but then the work was stopped, and was not resumed till 1918, when Captain Thompson made a short excavation at Ur for the British Museum before going on to Eridu. Next year I took up the running, and continued the tradition of the British Museum work at Ur by a three months' excavation there, as well as the work at El-Obeid and an excavation at Shahrein. The main work of these three months was the discovery and excavation of an important building of burnt brick, originally thought to be part of a palace of King Shulgi, but more probably, in reality, a portion of the temple of the Moon itself, if the latest views on the subject hold good. In any case, it was a building closely connected with the temple. Some description of this building was given in *The Illustrated London News* last year. One interesting find was the foundation tablet of King Ur-Nammu, commemorating the building of Ê-Makh, the temple of the goddess Ninsun. There were, of course, many temples within the enclosure of the Moon-god, some dedicated to subsidiary deities like this, and, no doubt, annexed temples outside the main enclosure also.

There were not many finds of objects of the time of the building of the temple, the most interesting being fragments of statues of the time of Ur-Nammu, which had been broken up, probably at the time of the invasion and destruction by fire by the Elamites (?) about 2200 B.C., traces of which are everywhere apparent.

This building was later occupied by priestly families, who have left behind interesting traces

of their presence, notably four beautifully inscribed tablets containing legal documents—wills and bequests and lists of property—of the priests in the time of King Ashurbanipal, about 650 B.C. These tablets were actually found at the moment of the visit of some distinguished officials and officers from India, who had the opportunity of seeing an interesting discovery made.

The brick *temenos*-wall of the *ziggurat* was also found in 1919—a great wall thirty-eight feet thick, with casemates or storage-chambers in its thickness. This excavation has been continued with interesting results by Mr. Woolley this year.

As has been announced in the Press, the work has been resumed by the Museum in conjunction with the University of Pennsylvania, the expedition being under the direction of Mr. C. L. Woolley, assisted by Mr. F. G. Newton, the well-known archaeological architect who has worked at Amarna in Egypt, at Knossos with Sir Arthur Evans, and in Palestine and Sardinia with Dr. Duncan Mackenzie; by Mr. Sidney Smith, Assyriologist, of the British Museum; and Mr. A. W. Lawrence. The

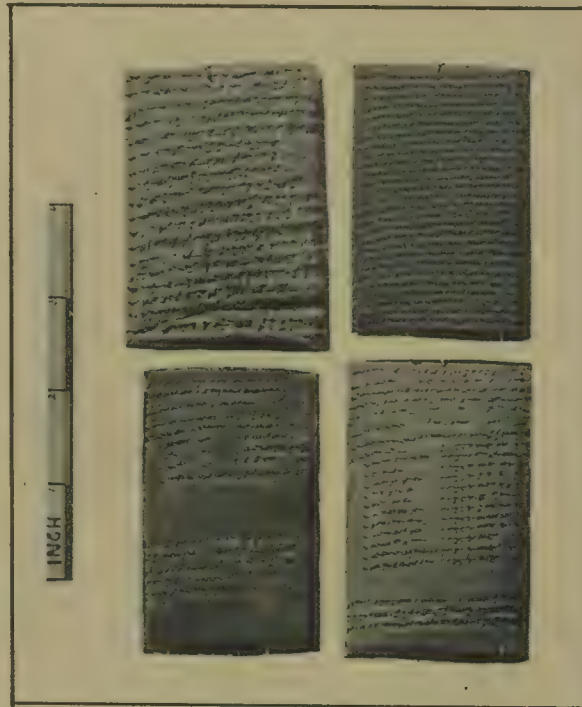


RE-FACED BY KING NABONIDUS ABOUT 540 B.C.: THE SOUTH-EAST SIDE OF THE GREAT ZIGGURAT, OR TOWER, OF THE MOON TEMPLE.

Moon-god, and their close connection is exemplified in the story of Abraham.

It is obvious that one of the most interesting sites in Mesopotamia must be the mounds of Ur, and that the shrine of the Moon-god in the city from which Abraham came must be one of the most important objects of archaeological discovery in the Euphrates land. The identification of Tell el-Muqayyir, as it is now called, with Ur was made by Sir Henry Rawlinson when he read the inscribed bricks brought back by Loftus after his visit to the Tell in 1850. These bricks had already been noted, and a remarkably correct guess as to their contents made, by an Italian traveller to Mesopotamia, Pietro della Valle, so long ago as 1625. The whole site is covered with them. Most of them have fallen from the great *ziggurat*, or temple-tower, which has always stood up four-square to the elements on the summit of the mounds. This was the centre of the temple of the Moon. Among the debris surrounding it have been found the socketed blocks of basalt and diorite in which the bronze-shod doors of the temple turned.

In 1854 the Trustees of the British Museum, on the reports of Loftus and Rawlinson, commissioned Mr. J. E. Taylor, H.M.'s Vice-Consul at Basrah, to



DATING FROM THE TIME OF ASHURBANIPAL, ABOUT 650 B.C.: FOUR FINE CUNEIFORM TABLETS CONTAINING LEGAL DOCUMENTS OF PRIESTS OF THE MOON.

results of their three months' work this year will be announced later by the Museum authorities; but the Press has already recorded the fact of the discovery of another portion of the temple of the Moon-god—or rather, another of the brick-built temples that anciently surrounded the tower of the Moon. Several of the burials in pottery bath-shaped coffins that are found all over the mounds have also been excavated, and interesting antiquities found both in them and in the temple, including gold ornaments and jewellery of the Assyrian and Persian periods. Many of these burials were excavated also during the former diggings, chiefly on the periphery of the mounds and in the southern portion of the site, where the ancient city probably lay, separated from the great temple-complex to the north by a canal or arm of the Euphrates, which is still marked by a transverse *wadi* or valley running from east to west.

There is no doubt that the continued excavation of Ur will produce much that will be of interest to both the archaeologist and the architect. Ur is such an interesting site, and was a city so important in the early history of the civilised world, that its excavation is one of the foremost tasks of archaeology at the present time.



SURMOUNTED BY THE ZIGGURAT, OR TOWER OF THE TEMPLE OF THE MOON: THE MOUND AT UR, AND THE BRITISH MUSEUM EXPEDITION'S CAMP.

It was stated in a message of March 16 from Baghdad (received in London, by air mail, on April 1) that Mr. C. Leonard Woolley, director of the British Museum and Pennsylvania University joint excavations at Ur, had just left for England on the close of the digging season. Before his departure he lectured at Baghdad on the latest discoveries at Ur, the chair being taken by Miss Gertrude Bell, Honorary Director of Antiquities for Iraq.

BY AN ARTIST OF RARE DISTINCTION: THE GLYN PHILPOT EXHIBITION.

BY COURTESY OF THE GROSVENOR GALLERIES.



"THE REPOSE ON THE FLIGHT INTO EGYPT": A FANTASY OF MYTHICAL CREATURES OF PAGANISM CURIOUSLY WATCHING THE INFANT SAVIOUR AND HIS MOTHER ASLEEP.



"ROLAND HAYES SINGING": THE WELL-KNOWN NEGRO TENOR—STRIKING WORK IN PORTRAITURE.

THE subjects we have chosen for reproduction from Mr. Glyn Philpot's exhibition at the Grosvenor Galleries represent different phases of his art, which, as noted below, is remarkable for its wide range of subject and treatment. The first is a singularly effective fantasy, in which various mythical creatures of Paganism are seen gathered, in unsuspecting curiosity, around the Infant Saviour (asleep in His mother's arms during the Flight into Egypt) who was destined to destroy the world's belief in their existence. Among them are

centaurs and a human-headed Sphinx of the type seen in ancient Egyptian decorative art—as, for instance, on several of the boxes found in the tomb of Tutankhamen. In the illustration below this, on the left, another Biblical scene, the Adoration of the Magi, is treated more in the orthodox manner. On the right (above) is a notable example of Mr. Glyn Philpot's work as a portrait painter, while that on the right underneath shows what a fine thing he can make of a domestic interior with a group of figures.



"THE ADORATION OF THE THREE KINGS": AN INTERESTING MODERN INCURSION INTO THE REALM OF THE OLD RELIGIOUS PAINTERS.



"A FAMILY": A FINE STUDY OF A DOMESTIC INTERIOR, SHOWING THE RANGE AND VERSATILITY OF MR. GLYN PHILPOT'S ART.

It is some years since Mr. Glyn Philpot, A.R.A., the well-known painter, had a "one-man" show in London. The last occasion was at the Baillie Gallery, which has long been closed, in the early days of his career. He has just brought together, in his new exhibition at the Grosvenor Galleries, a fine array of pictures, as well as sculpture, which mark him out as an artist of rare distinction and imaginative power, with remarkable range and versatility. In this respect he differs widely from some artists who, having once made a "hit" with a particular

type of subject, continue thereafter to ring the changes thereon, or pursue the same theme with variations, for the remainder of their career. The exhibition is one which all art-lovers in London should make a point of visiting. Appraising his development as a colourist, formerly under the influence of the great Venetians, Mr. P. C. Konody says: "In the past he used the sumptuous palette of Paolo Veronese and of Titian. To-day, he dispenses with this colour emphasis, and sets his palette with the sober, but still rich, greys and browns of Moroni."

The World of the Theatre

By J. T. GREIN.

"AT MRS. BEAM'S" AND "ANNA CHRISTIE."

THERE has been such a plethora of revivals of late that our Jobs, in sackcloth and ashes, will be drawing their accustomed conclusions. They will say we are in the doldrums of dramatic effort; that we are suffering from a paucity of dramatic material, and the theatre in effect is dead. Yet I believe two of the most considerable influences of our time have appeared in London. I refer to Mr. C. K. Munro and Mr. Eugene O'Neill. These young men have something to say, and they are very impatient to say it.

A cynic might retort that these revived theatrical plays have nothing to say. They say it uncommonly well. To us they are interesting and provide a sharp comment. They emphasise not only the success of craftsmanship, but its limitations. Governed by the curtain, these plays *du théâtre* have set up a tyranny of form. Characters are in chains. They can never rise impregnable in their own strength above the action. They are always generalised into position, and the "big scene" of necessity compels obedience to the plot. They never surprise their creators, though their creators by their skill may surprise us. We are deceived, however, just so long as the curtain is up, for as soon as we bring the acid test of validity the play crumbles. Considered theatrically, they are great acting plays. They are justified revivals even if they only touched our memories of past triumphs and matched our present-day actors and actresses with a day that is gone. The player, not the play, is the thing. Yet, let us be gracious and grateful; for these plays, that bear their date on them now, brought order out of chaos. They rescued the theatre from the idiots that had condemned it to tea-table inanities.

The drama of to-day is something different, and, in the hands of Mr. Munro and Mr. O'Neill, something very different. "At Mrs. Beam's" is a comedy that is diabolically clever and penetrating. Mr. Munro's Notting Hill boarding-house harbours a world of rogues, sycophants, and futilities. There is no real pathos, no tenderness, no genuine humour that "smiles while our hearts do ache," as Bunyan put it. The world of Mr. Munro is desperately narrow, but it is desperately true. His vision is like the searchlight pouring down in a laboratory on a wriggling bit of life. Miss Shoe is maddeningly futile, and Laura Pasquale worthlessly false; and yet it is when the false woman rounds on the foolish, good-intentioned old maid that we touch depths deeper than comedy. Mr. Munro's mind is corrosive. Let him bring sympathy and a sense of tears, and he will do something very big for our theatre. He has an easy mastery of its devices; he has an eye for uncomfortable truth; and youth is still on his side.

If you did not go to the Everyman, then you must go to the Royalty. Mr. Dennis Eadie deserves our thanks, and there you will see acting that will make you realise what our actors can do when they have a play which presents true character. The secret of Mr. Munro's genius does not lie in his verbal felicities or his inventive surprises, nor yet in his strategic mastery of plot. His peculiar power is his concrete grip of actualities. He pins down his figures and mercilessly dissects them. They stand revealed in their futility. Then he laughs as savagely as Swift in contempt.

Eugene O'Neill sees the same show, but how differently he expresses it! Where Munro laughs to preserve his sanity at this idiocy we call life, O'Neill feels with intense sympathy. He touches the tragedy with imaginative beauty. He makes us feel that sense of pity and tears which sends us into the world cleansed and purified—*Katharsis*, as the Greeks termed it. His "Anna Christie" has the same inevitability, the same steady march towards its crisis, that a Sophoclean drama has. This tragedy is the burden of her soul. It wreaks its own punishment.

I call O'Neill a vagabond in drama. Oddly enough, he reminds me of George Borrow. He has the same sense of dramatic telling, the same discursiveness,

the same love of physical strength and interest in the world of the inarticulate and despised, and the same impulsive revolt against discipline. He



AS THE BARGE FATHER OF A "LOST" DAUGHTER STRIVING TO LIVE DOWN HER PAST: MR. GEORGE MARION AS CHRIS CHRISTOPHERSON, IN "ANNA CHRISTIE," AT THE STRAND THEATRE.

is a "wise wild beast," who has roughed it as a gold prospector, a man before the mast, and a dock labourer.



AN AMERICAN TRIUMPH AT THE STRAND THEATRE: MISS PAULINE LORD IN THE NAME-PART OF "ANNA CHRISTIE."

Mr. Eugene O'Neill's play, "Anna Christie," made a triumphant success on its production at the Strand Theatre on April 10, not only for the dramatist's power of insight and pathos, but through the excellent acting of Miss Pauline Lord, Mr. George Marion, and others in the cast. The scene is laid among American bargees, longshoremen, and loose women, one of whom, the heroine, seeks to redeem her past and win real love.

But it is not enough to endure life. The artist must understand it. He must be able to transfigure it. Eugene O'Neill has that power. His grip of emotional crisis is wonderful. Here, of course, we mark the sharp difference between O'Neill and Borrow. The Vagabond of English Letters was too self-contained and too egotistical to feel intensely. The Isopel Berners of "Lavengro" and "The Romany Rye," who loved him so passionately and left all to follow him, only served as an amusement. In return for her devotion, as they camped together in the Dingle, he taught her Armenian! Could anything be more pitifully illuminating?

But the creator of "Anna Christie" has suffered. He has something big to say. He says it careless of dramatic forms, and his plays burn with the fire of his sincerity. Yet no man can defy the theatre altogether without loss. The "Emperor Jones" and the "Hairy Ape" are vivid and moving in the study. I do not think they would stand the test of the stage. The form is too loose. There was something curiously unsatisfying in the Everyman production of "He" and "In the Zone"—which, again, is a question of form. The theatre is a vessel which Time has shaped. The great dramatist will fill it to the brim. O'Neill is a young man who can deal with the deep elementals of life with moving power. He sees life not as Mr. Munro does, with a harsh laugh on his lips—O'Neill has no laughter—but with infinite sympathy and infinite pain.

"Destroy the theatre!" said the great Duse, impatient with machine-made drama. There is hope in the comedian Munro and the tragedian O'Neill. A recollection from Matthew Arnold comes to mind with pathetic poignancy: "I see a fugitive vision of delicate features under a shower of hair and a cloud of lace, and hear the voice of Mlle. Sarah Bernhardt saying, in its most caressing tones, to the Londoners: 'The theatre is irresistible; organise the theatre!'"

The theatre is irresistible. These two young men have brought freshness, validity, intuition, and lucidity to the stage. Their dialogue is more than clever talk; it is self-revealing. It has the inevitability of character. They have yet to learn that the theatre is a tyrant, and that form cannot be despised. But their error is one of youth. They have youth's impatience and urgency. They are both agonists of life, but Munro escapes from his feelings in mocking cynicism. He is a beak and talon in drama. He is merciless in his incisive repetitions. His comedy is Meredithian in its implacable war on folly. His genius may be compared to the lightning. It scorches and withers whatever it touches.

The genius of Eugene O'Neill is like that of a torrid, slow heat. It is akin to that of Whitman, Conrad, and Hardy in its intensity and elemental force. These dumb creatures of his imagining have their counterparts in life. Their hearts are laid bare, and we watch with awe the conflict in their lives. The simplicity, the cumulative force of minutiae, the irony of circumstance and the devastating effects of accident—all these are set down with such sympathy and such stark, passionate intensity that we recognise at once a new force in drama. Feverish, excitable, impetuous, vital, he is engrossed with life—not content to note the bad only—watching with intense preoccupation the mingling of the finer qualities—sexual devotion, pity, courage, endurance—with the coarser "ape and tiger" instincts, and creating anew the great Empire of Pain in terms of drama.

Munro is an ironist and a satirist of cogent clarity. O'Neill is a humanist and a psychologist of compelling sincerity. Munro is filled with profound contempt. O'Neill is moved by a profound pity. They both as yet work in a limited milieu. Within that narrow compass I can use the word I only use sparingly: their work bears the unmistakable stamp of genius.

BEHIND THE MARIONETTE SCENES: THE WHOLE ART OF WIRE-PULLING.

DRAWN BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, STEVEN SPURRIER, R.O.I.



MANIPULATED BY OPERATORS ON A BRIDGE ABOVE THE STAGE, AND OTHERS IN THE WINGS FOR PUPPETS "OFF": THE ITALIAN MARIONETTES OF THE TEATRO DEI PICCOLI AT THE NEW SCALA THEATRE.

In our issue of April 14, we gave some photographs showing how the Italian Marionettes at the New Scala Theatre look from "in front." Here Mr. Spurrier lets us into the mechanical secrets of their lifelike movements by a peep behind the scenes. "The operators and assistants," he writes, "number eight persons. There are, as a rule, six operators on the bridge at once, who very cleverly handle whole groups of puppets. Some that are not needed for action are hooked on to the structures on each side of the bridge. In some groups the figures are

wired together, so as to form a distinct group, such as a troupe of dancers. In large, concerted movements, the operators cross each other on the narrow bridge, and pass the marionette in action on from one to another, thereby showing extraordinarily subtle touch on the strings to be able to carry on, without detection from the front, the whole character and movement created by the first operator. It is said that this art of the marionette operators is handed down from one generation to another."—[Drawing Copyrighted in the United States and Canada.—C.R.]



THE WORLD OF SCIENCE.



LAND MAMMALS OF THE FAR NORTH.

By Professor J. Arthur Thomson, M.A., LL.D., Regius Professor of Natural History in the University of Aberdeen.

THE Arctic Sea is rich in "floating meadows" of animalcules and microscopic plants; it is therefore rich in small crustaceans, which are very nutritious; it is therefore rich in fishes, as in the case

is quite exceptional. In most places the tundra is a richly-clad, undulating plain—though there is high tundra and low tundra—diversified with rush-fringed lakes, bogs covered with cotton-grass, and summer rivers. "But," as Mr. Seebohm writes, "it has one almost fatal drawback—it swarms with millions of mosquitoes." One must remember, however, that they form an important part of the food of some of the insectivorous birds that come to the tundra as summer visitors from the South.

The Secret of the Reindeer.

The list of tundra mammals is not a long one, but it is very interesting. It includes reindeer, musk-ox, lemming, and Arctic fox; and each of these animals has its particular secret—a combination of qualities—in virtue of which it holds its own in an unfriendly environment. What is the secret of the reindeer? The long, dense hair and the thick skin must help to protect it against the Polar winter. The shovel-like feet, with the hoofs spreading out under pressure, are well suited for running on snow-covered or boggy ground, and they also serve for scraping down to the lichens. From the wolf it is more or less saved by its keen senses of sight, smell, and hearing, and also by its enduring speed. From "the wolf at the door," it is saved by its capacity for thriving on scraps of vegetation of all sorts—from the lichens on the mountains to the

or there may be several males in the herd, each with a large following. The voice is quite different from that of sheep or cattle; it has been described as a whine or like the snorting of a walrus. If it were not for the mania for "big bags," the musk-ox would flourish bravely in the Canadian tundra.

The Secret of the Lemming.

The most prolific Arctic mammals are the Banded Lemmings (*Dicrostonyx torquatus*), the counterparts of the Brown or Norwegian lemming (*Lemmus lemmus*), which is larger and more given to "migrate" or trek. The banded lemmings have a brown, grey, or chestnut colour in summer, and, unlike their relatives to the south, they turn pure white in winter. The banded lemmings are not much bigger than mice—about four inches long. Admiral Markham remarks: "When roasted and served up on toast, like sparrows, they were found to be excellent eating, although provokingly small." They make underground nests lined with grass and moss, but do not hibernate. Their food is chiefly roots of plants.

Also characteristic of some parts of the tundra are the Arctic hares (*Lepus arcticus* and its relatives), found even in North Greenland. They are snowy white in winter, all but the black tip of the ear, and the fur is long and thick. They usually change in summer to iron-grey or greyish-brown, but those that live farthest north are white throughout the year. The winter whiteness, seen also in the banded lemming, may have a protective value, hiding the animal from the hungry eyes of fox and falcon; but its deeper significance is probably that for a warm-blooded animal in very cold surroundings a white dress is physiologically best, for it loses least of the precious animal heat.

The Arctic Fox.

Most explorers speak with some enthusiasm of the Arctic fox (*Alopex lagopus*), for not only is it very handsome, but its inquisitiveness relieves situations that are often grim. The creature cannot resist coming to see what man is doing, and it is venturesome to the verge of recklessness. The late Dr. W. S. Bruce gave a vivid description of their ways: "The Scottish explorers (in Prince Charles Foreland) in 1906 and 1907 had these animals coming within a few feet of them, eating the fat out of the frying-pan of the canteen, stealing the sugar, bacon, and other food-stuffs, feeding even out of the hands of the explorers, and sleeping within a few yards of the tent, preferably on the tops of the covered caches of provisions."

The Arctic fox is two-thirds the size of the common red fox, and it is normally clothed in long and loose white fur of great beauty. "Blue" Arctic foxes are colour varieties. We have dealt with reindeer, musk-ox, and lemming, which are all vegetarian; but the Arctic fox is, of course, a carnivore, and it must often find it difficult to keep body and soul together. Now and then it gets a lemming, occasionally a hare, and more rarely still there is a prolonged



WITH "SHOVEL-LIKE" FEET, SUITED FOR RUNNING ON SNOW OR BOGGY GROUND: THE CARIBOU, OR REINDEER.

Copyright Photograph by W. S. Berridge, F.Z.S.

of the Newfoundland Banks; it is therefore able to support many kinds of seals, and these feed the Polar Bear. This we saw in a previous study; our business now is with the mammals on land—with those that manage to subsist in the not very promising environment of the Tundra. The continental tundra is the treeless area north of the great forests, and otherwise bounded either by the Polar Sea or by eternal snow and ice. Of course, there is also a fringe of tundra around Arctic islands. But there is no tundra in the Antarctic, and therefore no land mammals occur there.

The physical peculiarities of the tundra are briefly these, allowing some license to generalisation: there are only two seasons, summer and winter; the mean temperature is always low and the rays of summer sunlight are very oblique; the subsoil is permanently frozen; there is a very dry winter and the summer precipitation, though frequent, is slight; the snow is of unequal depth and is often cleared off locally by the strong winds—all the better for the reindeer! The rivers are only summer rivers, being frostbound in winter; and this implies that the land is very imperfectly drained and liable to be boggy.

The Plants of the Tundra.

As for the seals and bears, the walrus and whales, we understand their abundance

(or it would be in every case abundance if man did not interfere), for they express transmogrified sea-soup; but what of the land mammals? We must find the answer in the abundance of a characteristic tundra-vegetation of hardy, stunted plants, many of which are unexpectedly nutritious. There are many lichens, those strange dual plants—combinations of alga and fungus in an intimate partnership or symbiosis. They were primeval soil-makers, and they continue their task to-day. A good example is the so-called "Reindeer Moss," which spreads over vast areas, and is much used by the reindeer in winter.

There are vast tracts of hair-mosses and bog-mosses, not of much direct use for the sustenance of animals, yet useful indirectly. But in the "treeless" tundra there are Lilliputian forests of dwarf willows, such as we sometimes see on our golf-links, not over an inch in height; likewise dwarf birches and dwarf alders, and their upper branches with buds and fruits may be cropped by the reindeer (still more by birds like ptarmigan and snow-bunting), just as their roots may be nibbled by the lemming. Root-pruning has its uses, but it must be a hardy plant that can survive being cropped at both ends! Of considerable importance are the hardy berry-bearing dwarf-bushes like the crowberry, which have a considerable nutritive value, being relatively rich in proteins and fats. Then in areas with relatively good drainage there is in the short summer a surprisingly luxuriant display of flowers.

In some places the tundra deserves its American name of Barren Ground, where it is, as Mr. Seebohm says, "little else than gravel beds interspersed with bare patches of peat or clay, and with scarcely a rush or a sedge to break the monotony." But this



WITH A WHITE "DRESS" THAT TENDS TO CONSERVE WARMTH IN COLD SURROUNDINGS: THE ARCTIC FOX, A FRIENDLY AND INQUISITIVE ANIMAL THAT LIVES BY ITS WITS.

Copyright Photograph by W. S. Berridge, F.Z.S.

seaweed on the shore. The Peary Caribou, a species of reindeer frequenting Alaska and the Canadian Barren Grounds, stores up in late summer a thick layer of "back fat," which is gradually absorbed through the grim winter. This animal extends to beyond 83 degrees North latitude, where the vegetation is very scanty (the related Woodland Caribou is more of a forest animal), and where the Arctic wolves form hungry packs. We read that "in these northern wilds, amid the most intense cold, the caribou passes from three to five months of continuous night, its wanderings lighted only by the moon and the stars, and the marvellous displays of waving Northern lights."

The Musk-Ox.

This unique ruminant, which links cattle and sheep, is represented by fossil remains in North Europe and Asia, but is restricted nowadays to the Barren Grounds of Canada. It is a strongly built animal, about three feet high at the shoulder, with shaggy fine hair, on the whole deep-amber coloured, and sometimes harmonising protectively against a background of rock. Apart from man it has no enemy but the wolf, which it baulks by its gregariousness—herd against pack! When threatened, the musk-oxen retreat to an elevation and form a line or circle of defence with their sharp horns against the enemy. If there are calves they are kept between the crags and the front line, or inside the circle. A herd may consist of a male and a dozen or more females,



ANIMALS THAT REPULSE WOLVES BY FORMING THE HERD INTO A LINE OR CIRCLE, ENCLOSING THE CALVES: THE MUSK-OX.

Copyright Photograph by D. Seth-Smith.

feast on a whale's carcass, stranded on the shore. Mainly, however, it depends on birds, which it captures among the snow—e.g., ptarmigan—or by lake-side, or at the foot of the sea-cliffs. Every tundra mammal has its particular secret, and the secret of the Arctic fox is its resourcefulness. It lives by its wits.

Born 1820——Still going Strong!



HISTORICAL SPIRIT SERIES NO. 30

GLAMIS CASTLE, FORFAR-SHIRE:—Macbeth, thane of Glamis, is believed to have lived in the old Castle which stood on the site of the present fine 17th century edifice—Home of the fiancée of the Duke of York.

Shade of
Macbeth: “What brings you here, King of Scottish
Spirits?”

Johnnie
Walker: “To see the ancestral home from which
the son of a King has selected his bride.”



The World of Women

THIS time next week we shall have a Duchess of York. One, too, whose only thought is to be worthy of a title held by Queen Mary, who is, the royal bride has always held, ideal as a Queen, as a wife and as a mother. The wedding will be a stately affair, and the parties at Buckingham Palace have been much looked forward to. That the Duke of York has thought of the children in great cities in connection with his marriage, has endeared him still more to the public than his strict attention to all the duties of his exalted position, and his altogether pleasant way of fulfilling them. His bride is perfectly delightful. That is the verdict of all who have been brought into contact with her, gentle and simple alike. The keynote of her lovable character seems to be her thought for and consideration of others.

The marriage of the Marquess of Worcester and Lady Mary Cambridge is to be on June 14. It will almost certainly be in St. George's Chapel, Windsor, where the bride-elect's sister was married. Her father is Constable and Governor of Windsor Castle. The date will be that of the opening day of the Royal Richmond Horse Show. It will be the week previous to Ascot, so that the Court will probably remain at Windsor from the wedding on the Thursday over the week-end, which is usually spent at Windsor Castle, and over Ascot Week. The King and the Queen have always had a great affection for their niece Lady Mary Cambridge, who is remarkable for her fine supply of sense, her unselfish disposition, and her devotion to her father and mother, brothers and sister.

The close of the hunting season was marked by three country weddings. That of the Earl and Countess of Eltham was the most important, the bridegroom being a nephew of the Queen. Princess Alice and the Earl of Athlone were at it. The bride's father comes of a great hunting family. Her uncle, the Earl of Huntingdon, said to be a descendant of the original of Robin Hood, must have broken, at various times, most of his bones in the field, and the bride's father is an enthusiast, too. His mother, the late Wilmot Countess of Huntingdon, was well known for her love of hunting and hounds. There was a great gathering of distinguished hunting people at the wedding. Lady Mary Cambridge, soon herself to marry into a famous hunting family, was a bridesmaid. Lady Sybil Argles and her husband are well known in the hunting-field, as are Mr. Clare and Lady Doris Vyner.

The Hon. Julia Hamilton, now Lady Raglan, was a white-and-silver bride, with yellow-clad bridesmaids. Lord Raglan is a soldier-administrator, who retired from the Grenadier Guards as Major, and has had work in Syria and Palestine, and will probably have more employment of a like nature. He succeeded his father, who was Governor of the Isle of Man, two years ago. His mother, now Dowager Lady Raglan, is a sister of the late Earl of Bessborough. The new Lady Raglan is Lord and Lady Belhaven and Stenton's only daughter. Lord Belhaven succeeded his brother, whose only son, a gallant officer in the R.F.A., was killed in the war, and left no family. He married the eldest daughter of the Earl and Countess of Dundonald, who before the war distinguished herself as a big-game hunter, securing very fine bags.

It is rather a business to get in all the weddings arranged between Lent and May, which are regarded as wrong and unlucky periods, according to the point

of view. Last week there were several, each on the earlier days of the week and one on Friday, in town. A Duchess, much in demand as a guest, decided to go to one of the country weddings, as by so doing only one could be attended, and so no offence given. Great ladies have to be diplomatists! Miss Flavia Forbes looked very pretty at her wedding. She is the least that there is of Egyptian in appearance, but all long straight dresses are now dubbed Egyptian, for

parts of costumes. Mrs. George Forbes, the bride's grandmother, who is great-grandmother to Sir Archibald and Lady Sinclair's children, was an example of smartness, upright bearing, and of years worn lightly and brightly. The reception was held at her house.

The King and Queen will hold four Courts this season, which is quite good news. They are arranged in pairs, the first two May 30 and 31, the second two June 14 and 15. It is therefore certain that if their Majesties attend the wedding of Lady Mary Cambridge and the Marquess of Worcester, and if it takes place at Windsor, the Court cannot make the long

week-end at the Castle foreshadowed in an earlier paragraph. It is fairly certain that the Queen will attend the wedding of her niece, and it is said that the Prince of Wales is quite likely to be best man to Lord Worcester, whom he greatly likes, and with whose hounds he has seen such good sport this past winter. The wedding will be second in importance to that of the Duke of York and Lady Elizabeth Bowes-Lyon next week.

The old days when the Grosvenor Gallery suffered from the super-aesthetic craze, and was dubbed by W. S. Gilbert "greenery-gallery," were great times for private views. This has come round again to be quite an occupation for the smart. At the Grosvenor Gallery private view of Mr. Glyn Philpot's and Mr. David Muirhead's pictures, there were lots of distinguished art lovers. Princess Helena Victoria paid a long visit, so did Lady Patricia Ramsay, who is devoting quite a lot of time and excellent talent to



Simple raiment for the sportswoman which stands to the credit of Burberrys, in the Haymarket. Game-feather tweed makes the suit on the left, while the other is of fine Lovat suiting. A deep-apricot tint is the novel colour chosen for the suede coatee in the centre. (See page 658.)

lack of originality and discrimination is very noticeable in naming modes and colours in our country. Her sunny, Titianesque hair looked charming under her orange-blossom Juliet cap, and the children attendants were sweet.

Master John Robert Warrender, whose experience of this planet is two years and two months, looked a wonderful wee man in his Forbes tartan kilt, of about a finger-length, and creamy-tinted chifion frilled shirt, and his behaviour was wonderful too. It will not be surprising, and it will result picturesquely, if the example of bridesmaids carrying between them beautifully filled flower-baskets is followed. Miss Mevagh Forbes and Miss Mary Chichester, in their dainty yellow dresses, carrying their yellow arums and other yellow flowers in a gracefully shaped basket, made a pretty picture. We were back in midwinter that day, so long dark fur coats were worn over pretty dresses, and hats were the most spring-like

painting, and who looked very handsome in black, with copper-colour in her hat. Viscount Esher was there with Lady Esher, who is very artistic, and looked picturesque in brown. Lady Diana Cooper was there in homespun, looking less like Queen Elizabeth than her own charming and vital self. Lord Crawford seemed to like all the pictures better than his own portrait, which is excellent. There were all sorts of people of light and leading at this private view.

A maiden fresh from the isle called Emerald, now it has assumed a different hue, was asked why she came to a hated England when at home was a free country, more than Home Rule, and the foreign enemy occupation ended? "Shure, I know nothing about them things. I know there's divil's work goes on; but that's not why I left. It's because the sojers and the bands is away that I came over: for I hear they're here, and life's that dull without them that it's not life at all, so it isn't; it's nothing but hard work and bad words." This was her view on the Irish question. A Colonel's wife, in charge of a regimental depot, has secured her services, and is daily thankful for the "sojers and the bands" that have obtained for her a real Irish jewel of a cook! A. E. L.

The John Haig Clubland Series No. 25.

The Brothers' Club.

IN the year 1713, Dean Swift founded "The Brothers' Club," and that he was well equipped to do so is attested by Timbs, according to whom "few men appear to have so well studied the social and political objects of club life."

"The object of our club," says Swift, "is to advance conversation and friendship and to reward learning without interest or recommendation. We take in none but men of wit or men of interest."

The Club rapidly gained in distinction, and in his *Journal to Stella*, Swift writes: "We are now in all nine Lords and ten Commoners. The Duke of Beaufort had the confidence to propose his brother-in-law, the Earl of Danby, but I opposed it so warmly that it was waived. Danby is not above twenty and we will have no more boys."

In our illustration we see how "fifteen of our club dined together under a canopy in an arbour at Parson's Green. I never saw anything so fine and romantic."

Although Swift does not mention it specifically in his *Journal*, it is fairly certain that the nine Lords and ten Commoners, being men of at least average discrimination, were among the admirers of John Haig, because this, the *original* Haig Whisky, had even in 1713 been firmly established in public favour for nearly a century.



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Fashions and Fancies.

For the Sportswoman.

Fashion has been unusually kind to the sportswoman lately, and has evolved any number of interesting things for her especial benefit. Chief among these come the crêpe rubber-soled shoes, without which no golfer now considers her outfit complete. Plantation rubber is another term for this excellent material, which will prove its worth more fully as the summer advances, for one of its chief qualities is the fact that it gives an excellent grip on dry soil. It is, moreover, a splendid damp-resister, and soles of this description cut down the weight of the brogue shoes they adorn very considerably, since crêpe rubber is one of the lightest mediums obtainable. Batik printing, which has hitherto been confined to cloth, has taken on a new lease of life, for the newest idea in jumpers is a knitted silk or wool representation of this artistic method of printing. Sportswomen are nothing if not thorough, so they will, of course, insist on having their stockings to match their tweed suits, and spun silk stockings with a plain or check design are high in favour, and can now be had to resemble any kind of tweed.

Sports Coats and Waistcoats.

When buying that invaluable friend, the woven sports-coat, every wise woman will see that it is complete with the new shoulder-strengthening, which runs from the collar to the top of the arm-hole, and prevents the unsightly slipping of the shoulder which these soft knitted garments often develop after a certain period of use, particularly if they are worn for golf. As a complement to a knitted suit, a woven sleeveless waistcoat of silk or wool has a far more businesslike appearance than a blouse, and the latest novelty in this direction is a "shot" effect obtained by using two different-coloured silks or wools together.

Tailored Suits of Note.

To say that a suit originates from Burberry's is a sufficient assurance of its perfection in cut and fit alike, for the splendid tailoring of this Haymarket firm has won world-wide recognition. On page 656 may be seen three of their productions, which are

carried out in special Burberry materials. Game-feather tweed is used for the well-cut suit on the left. Like all their creations, it is simplicity itself, and depends for its quiet distinction on the beauty of line. Suède coatees are firm favourites with the sportswoman at the present time, and Burberrys have a wide selection of them in every imaginable colour. A deep apricot tone is the newest shade in these coatees, and the charming model in the centre is carried out in this tint. Lovat suiting makes the other attractive suit, and a Burberry speciality which will appeal to all practical people is a convertible overcoat of light tweed with a reverse side of mackintosh. Cuffs, collar, and even pockets are double, so that the garment can be turned inside out at a moment's notice, and the fit is equally good whichever way it is worn.

An Important Change of Address.

During the rebuilding of their premises, Aquascutum, Ltd., the famous firm of weatherproof and sports-clothes specialists, will be missing from 100, Regent Street, where they have been established for over seventy years. They are not far to seek, however, for they are in temporary premises at 126, Regent Street, where they will remain until the proposed extension of the other building is completed.

A Splendid Tonic.

Those who have suffered from the nerve-racking effects of constant insomnia know that an excellent means of inducing sleep without the use of drugs is to take light, nourishing food just before going to bed. Ovaltine is a splendid tonic for this purpose, for it is very wholesome and easily digested, and, moreover, it is an ideal nerve food, containing the strength-giving properties of barley malt, creamy milk, and eggs. After a hard day's work a cup of Ovaltine is a wonderful restorative, and it is to be had in 1s. 6d., 2s. 6d., and 4s. 6d. tins from any grocer. Children, who

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E. A. R.



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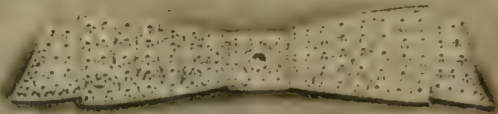
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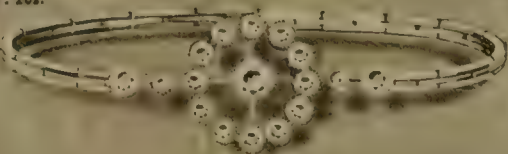
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*The Cigarette with
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W.M. Thackeray

“The Virginians Chapter 1.”

Tobacco and Virginia - inseparable terms and in particular inseparable from Thackeray and the “Three Castles” Brand of which he wrote in “The Virginians”. And here in the person of Henry Esmond Warrington Esq., is a link with the old and the new - a link of which every “Three Castles” Cigarette is a symbol. Rich in quality and full of dignity in the “pedigree” - typical of the sterling worth of an English ancestry and an honourable House. ~~~~~

*“There’s no sweeter Tobacco comes from Virginia and no better Brand than the
“THREE CASTLES”*

W.D. & H.O. WILLS, Bristol and London, England.

T.C.64.



SCIENCE JOTTINGS.

ANTHROPOLOGY AND THE RULE OF NATIVE RACES.

THOSE who are responsible for the administration of our Colonies are beginning, at any rate, to realise that the normal standards of British justice cannot be applied to the native races under our rule. As was pointed out by the late Dr. W. H. R. Rivers, one of the most distinguished anthropologists of our time, it is to the injudicious way in which white

ensure an increase in the number of such administrators, the Royal Anthropological Institute have urged time and again that all Civil servants who are appointed to the charge of native races should first undergo a training in anthropology, to fit them for the difficult task before them.

"In this wise spirit," we have just been reminded, Mr. J. H. P. Murray, Lieutenant-Governor of Papua, is administering Papua, and what was formerly German New Guinea. In his last report to the Common-

find three elements. The original inhabitants, they hold, were Negritos, a short and dwarfish race, low in culture, and allied to the Negritos of the Andaman Islands, of the Malay Peninsula, and of various islands of the Pacific. "Later, in prehistoric times," we are told, "a taller, and fairly dark race of 'Papuanians' invaded the territory, driving the pigmies to the hills. Still later there arrived a straight-haired and lighter race, generally known as the 'Melanesians.' They were probably the first seamen of the Pacific, and



WHERE THE KING PLANTED AN OAK AND THE QUEEN A COPPER BEECH: THEIR MAJESTIES IN A GROUP AT THE ROYAL AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE AT CIRENCESTER.

The King and Queen on April 12 visited the Royal Agricultural College at Cirencester, recently reopened after having been closed for seven years owing to the war. It was incorporated under Royal Charter in 1845. Our photograph shows (l. to r.): Seated—the Earl of Ancaster, Lady Bertha Dawkins, Lady Marling, the Countess of Suffolk, Lord Bledisloe (Chairman of the Governors), Countess Bathurst,

the King, the Queen, Earl Bathurst, the Hon. Mrs. Ben Bathurst, Lady Bledisloe, Mrs. F. W. B. Cripps, Lady Weigall, and Mrs. Dunstan. Standing—Major R. Seymour, Colonel Clive Wigram, Colonel Sir P. Marling, V.C., Professor M. J. R. Dunstan (Principal), Sir Robert Sanders, Bt. (Minister of Agriculture), Lord Apsley, and the Hon. Ben Bathurst.—[Photograph by W. Dennis Moss, Cirencester.]

officials, missionaries, and traders have treated native customs and beliefs that we must ascribe the dying out of these "children of nature." It is not, as is generally contended, that they have succumbed to diseases and poisons introduced with an alien civilisation, so much as to a mental paralysis. We have bemused them with our strange standards of right and wrong, and have thereby sapped the will to live; we have sapped their vitality. Every native custom, however unreasonable it may appear to us, has arisen in response to the needs of the human being in relation to his environment.

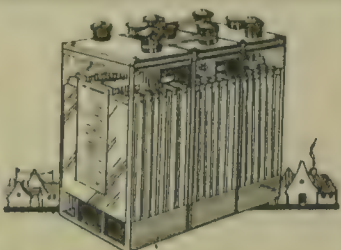
Here and there, wise governors have realised this fact, and have tempered their rule accordingly. To

wealth of Australia, he announced his appointment of a Government anthropologist and an assistant anthropologist. The report which they have just issued makes good reading. But it shows, if I may venture to say so, one defect, which needs to be seriously considered.

It is based upon ethnological, rather than upon somatological data. That is to say, "physical anthropology" apparently entered into their investigations only in so far as purely superficial characters are concerned—the colour of the skin, the quality of the hair, and the stature. On these three factors they have made an analysis of the composition of the native population of New Guinea, in which they

arrived in outrigger canoes," a form of craft unknown to the earlier inhabitants. Since they do not seem to have brought their womenfolk with them, they interbred with the Negritos and 'Papuanians,' producing the mixed race of to-day." I venture to suggest that a more extensive study of the physical characters, and especially of the skull, would have very materially modified these conclusions. And this because, just seven years ago, it fell to my lot to have to make a report on the natives of Dutch New Guinea, based largely upon a collection of skulls made by the Wollaston Expedition, and supplemented by data derived from skulls in the British Museum, the Museum of the Royal College of Surgeons, and the University of Cambridge.

(Continued overleaf.)



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Receiving Apparatus ensures its permanent popularity.
This freedom from trouble for the user is only attained at the cost of considerable thought, care and experiment on the part of the manufacturers.

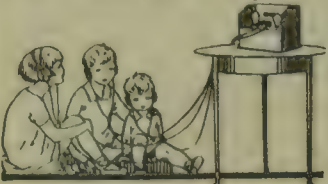
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"I have had the 'Atco' Mower since June, 1921, and have cut over half an acre a week in the season. . . . The condition of it is equal to new and I would not be without it at treble the cost."
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Less 5% Cash, 7 days. Cultivator Extra.

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The Standard Remedy For Over 50 Years
Surest and quickest remedy for Catarrh, Ordinary Colds and Asthmatic Troubles. At all Chemists. 4s. 6d. a tin.



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is of the Highest Standard of Quality both at Home and Abroad.

The wonderful popularity of "BLACK & WHITE" is due to its fine quality. QUALITY is entirely dependent on age. AGE can only be secured by holding large stocks. JAMES BUCHANAN & CO., LTD., and their Associated Companies are in the unique position of possessing the Largest Stocks of Matured Scotch Malt Whiskies; this enables them to guarantee the continuance of their very high standard of quality for which they have so great a Reputation.

(Continued.)

The report of Dr. W. M. Strong, the anthropologist appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor of Papua, confirms my contention that the aboriginals of New Guinea were "Negritos." But there seemed to be

people, and the skull is no less readily separable. Finally, we have what I have called the "Purari-Australoid type." This was probably formed by a blend of the Utakwa type with the Australian aboriginal, who passed through New Guinea on the way to Australia. Those who are content to employ only "ethnological" data in their analysis of races—that is to say, data derived by combining observations made upon such superficial characters as the colour of the skin, hair and eyes, and the stature, with tribal customs, religious beliefs, and arts—are building upon a very insecure foundation. They must inevitably miss vital clues to the problems they are striving to unravel. The data derived from the study of physical anthropology must always form the foundation on which all investigations into the history of peoples must be built up. Religious rites, marriage customs, arts and crafts, and language are matters which have evolved out of this intermixture of successive invasions of alien peoples.

Of this much I was convinced in my search for evidence of the typical "Polynesian," in the course of my work on the natives of New Guinea. The text-books told me no more of these people than the colour of the skin, hair, eyes, and the stature. So there was nothing for it but to set to work to discover for myself "Who were the Polynesians?" But that is another story, which I must reserve for another occasion.

As a further illustration of the futility of depending upon the ethnological side alone—the superficial bodily characters, in combination with the customs, language, arts and crafts—one may take the common practice of calling the natives of Torres Straits "Papuans." They are nothing of the sort. They are Australian. It is only in this very matter of arts and crafts and customs that they show any evidence of "Papuan" influence, and this is due solely to their close proximity to New Guinea. Thus, then, it seems clear that the official recognition of the value of "anthropology" as a factor in the right government of native races needs adjustment. "Anthropology" must no longer be confused with "ethnology."—W. P. PYCRAFT.

THE CHRONICLE OF THE CAR.

Trials and Tribulations.

Whenever I have discussed the question of reliability trials, I have endeavoured to emphasise the point that until the motor-car arrives at a state of absolute perfection—which it obviously never will do—the holding of reliability trials must be not only defensible, but even necessary. The motor-car as we know it to-day has been very largely evolved through the process of trial and error. It is only by trial that we discover errors either in design or in material, and are thus able to eliminate the causes which militate against the reliability of the whole. Lest those who hold that such trials are redundant should be disposed to argue without the book, so to say, it is useful occasionally to glance at the results which are attained in long-distance road trials, which are not by any means



MOUNTED ON A SUPER-SENTINEL STEAM-DRIVEN CHASSIS: A USEFUL FORM OF TIPPING-WAGON.

conclusive evidence to show that, at some very remote period, these pigmies had been swamped by an invading race, represented to-day by the inhabitants of the Utakwa River. They are a remnant of a Dravidian stock. But these Utakwa people showed unmistakable traces of Tasmanian blood. How and when these Tasmanians entered New Guinea has yet to be discovered. They can be traced, however, not only through New Guinea, but also across Australia into Tasmania, where they were exterminated by the white settlers. A fourth and quite distinct element is unmistakably present in New Guinea to-day, and this is the Polynesian, of which no mention appears in this report. Physically this Polynesian element is quite distinct from the Utakwa



RECENTLY AWARDED AN R.A.C. CERTIFICATE FOR FUEL ECONOMY: A RILEY CAR.

The fuel consumption was at the rate of 1 gallon of N.B.A. petrol-benzole mixture per 59.12 miles, equalling 64.47 ton miles per gallon.

to be compared with racing. These trials are designed as far as possible to reproduce touring conditions, admittedly of a severe kind, but, nevertheless, conditions which are likely to be met with in the course of ordinary road travel. The recent London—Land's End event supplies many cases of failure which go to point the moral that we are still in process of discovering

(Continued overleaf.)



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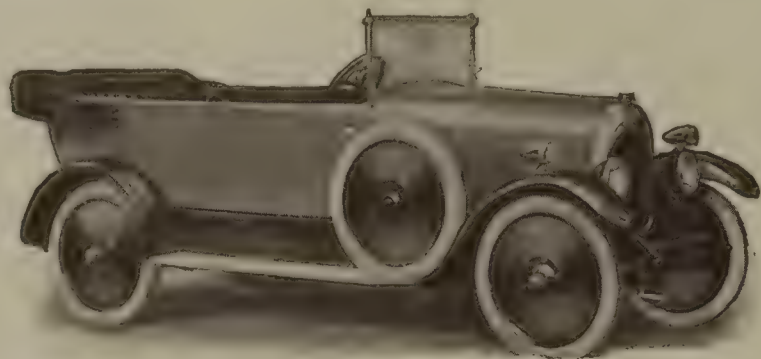
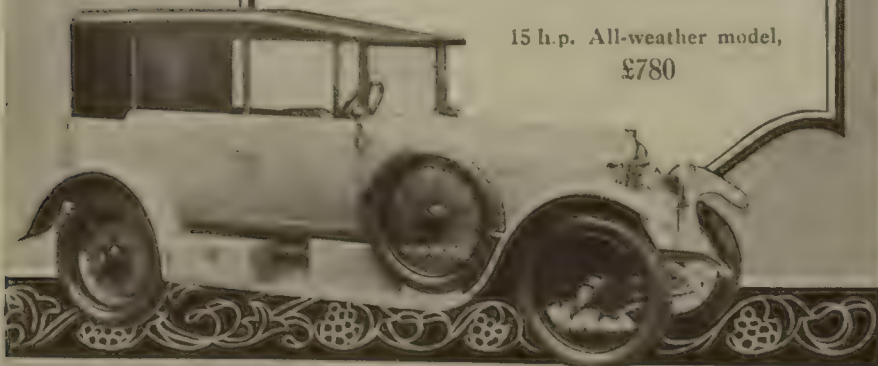
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Brief Specification:

Dorman Engine 4 Cylinder 80 m/m x 130 m/m. Gear Box and Rear Axle in One Unit. Magneto Ignition. Spiral Bevel Final Drive. Disc Wheels with 815 x 105 Goodrich Cord Tyres. Springing: Front, Semi-elliptic; Rear, Three-quarter elliptic. Wheel Base, 9ft. 9in. Track, 4ft. 8in. Clearance, 9in. Overall Length, 14ft. with hood down. Adjustable Front Seat. Three Speeds and Reverse. One-man Canvas Hood with Cover for same and Flexible "Door-Opening" Side Curtains.

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Will you examine and try the British Built Overland All-weather Touring Car?

May we send a car to your home for a thorough demonstration, so that you may realise the substantial value of the Overland? We want you to feel the smooth flowing power and the sturdy certainty of the Overland which adds to the pleasure of driving.

A postcard will bring the model you suggest. Your enquiry places you under no obligation.

British - Built All-weather Touring Car - - - £335	British - Built 2-3 Seater with double dickey - £325
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IN PAINT DEPARTMENT.

A CORNER OF MACHINE SHOPS
SHOWING AUTOMATICS

errors and endeavouring to remedy them. No fewer than 119 cars started, and the very large number of 29 failed entirely to finish—that is to say, the astonishingly high proportion of 25 per cent. failed on this comparatively short journey of about 400 miles. It has also to be borne in mind that most of the cars taking part were picked vehicles, driven by picked drivers. Over and above the absolute failures, of the 90 cars that actually finished, only 53 performed sufficiently well to qualify for the award of gold medals. So far as it is possible to discover, the chief mechanical weaknesses disclosed were engine failures, clutch trouble, and brakes, in the order named. It is quite unnecessary, however, to go into the detailed causes of failure. It is sufficient to point out that, good as the modern motor-car undoubtedly is, it is still a very long way from being the perfect mechanism we should like to see it.

Thermostat Control.

Very few cars are properly cooled, having regard to the variations in weather and temperature to which this climate is subject. Overcooled in winter, or hopelessly undercooled in summer, are the two extremes of criticism which one often hears levelled against many cars. My present car is very much overcooled. Even without the fan belt, in summer the water never rises to a sufficiently high temperature to ensure the maximum efficiency of the motor. This means that during the winter months one is running with a practically cold engine unless a portion of the radiator is blocked out. I have three sheets of tin which I use to assist the cooling—a large one for the winter, a medium-sized for between seasons, and a comparatively narrow strip for the summer. The car is designed primarily for use in very hilly country, where, no doubt, its very large radiating capacity and efficient water-pump would be a blessing. In this comparatively flat country of ours it is rather the reverse. Still, I would rather have it thus than like some cars I know, which are almost always on the boil. In some of the more expensive cars the difficulty has been overcome by the fitting of a thermostat to control the water circulation; but until quite recently this form of control was not available for use on the ordinary car as delivered by its makers. My attention has been called to a device called the "Sylphon," manufactured by the Delco-Remy Company, well

known as lighting and ignition specialists. This is a simple form of thermostat which can be fitted without the aid of skilled labour to almost any car which is normally overcooled. (Obviously, where undercooling is the trouble, no check to the circulation is desirable.) I intend to instal one of these devices, and shall have more to say about its efficiency when I have tried it. In the meantime, however, and with summer approaching, many will be glad to hear that such a form of control is now available and is so easily installed.



ACQUIRED BY THE MANCHESTER DIOCESAN BOARD OF FINANCE:
THE RUINS OF WHALLEY ABBEY—THE SCRIPTORIUM.

The ruins of Whalley Abbey, a Cistercian foundation dating from 1296, and latterly owned by Mr. J. Travis-Clegg, have been bought by the Manchester Diocesan Board of Finance. Whalley is some 3½ miles from Clitheroe, in Lancashire. The church was originally founded in 628, and was rebuilt in 1100.—[Photograph by Sport and General.]

Steam and the Heavy Vehicles.

Appreciable advances in steam-wagon design have been made since hostilities terminated. War experience with heavy lorries showed that the methods of automobile engineering are sound and to be relied upon, and steam engineers are now inclined to adopt them. Hence, in the design of post-war steam-wagons, we find the acceptance of petrol-vehicle practice—as, for instance, in working to close limits, in standardisation, and in the enclosing of gearing and moving parts and their immersion in oil baths. Thus, in the new Super-Sentinel six-ton steam-wagon,

shown to and demonstrated before a party of experts on Thursday last, the differential gear formerly connecting the halves of the back axle is now incorporated in the crank-case of the engine, being, by the way, original in its form; whilst, instead of a rear live axle driven by a single chain, two chains transmit the drive from the crank-shaft (through the self-contained differential gear) to chain-wheels bolted to the rear wheels. A new boiler, offering the advantage of better water circulation, greater cleanliness, and better fuel economy, has been devised, and the utmost efficiency has been aimed at in every feature of the design of the vehicle. It is claimed for the new Sentinel that, under favourable conditions of load and road, water need only be taken in once in 50 miles, whilst the bunker will hold sufficient fuel for 150 to 200 miles, the fuel cost being a penny per vehicle-mile with Welsh coal at 37s. per ton, and even less on coke or on a cheaper kind of coal. Experience has shown that 1'8d. per ton mile is the cost of transport by a Sentinel.

The Sentinel Works, with the new machine shop and new body shop now being put into use, will have an output capacity of fifty steam-wagons per week. Hitherto, the maximum output attained has been thirty-two. That steady progress has been made by the company is shown by the fact that the Sentinel wagon was first produced at the rate of one or two per month in 1906, by the old-established firm of Glasgow engineers, Alley and McLellan, Ltd., whereas it has now reached the figure mentioned. Adjoining the company's works at Shrewsbury is a garden city of a hundred houses, erected for employees, four hundred houses being embraced in the scheme. From the works a constant supply of hot water is conveyed in jacketed pipes to every house; whilst electric current for lighting and heating the estate is produced in the company's power-house. W. W.

On page 632 of this number appears a photograph titled as "The Winner of the Ladies' Race at the Essex Point-to-Points: Miss Avila on her Western Maid taking the Water-Jump." After the section containing this page had gone to press and it was impossible to alter it, the photographers informed us that they had incorrectly named the rider and the horse. The photograph really shows Miss Joan Parry, who, as stated in our note below the picture, came in second.

A64 Metric
Price 5/-



Champion
Double-Ribbed Core
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Formerly sparking plugs were bought as actually required, one or two at a time. Shrewd car-owners found that new plugs and old plugs in the same engine made a difference in individual cylinder power and was the cause of many engine troubles, due to faulty ignition.

Now, there is a growing tendency to buy an entire set of plugs at least once a season. That keeps the engine at a higher pitch of performance and economy all the time.

Probably no plug ever will be made that is entirely immune from deterioration in such service as a sparking plug must perform, but Champion has gone a longer distance in that direction.

Champion has discarded the old clay-porcelain insulator and in its place produced a far better, far stronger insulator.

Its insulating properties are permanent. Its resistance to heat and strain and oil-soaking is almost marvellous.

Put a set in your engine and note the difference in pick-up and power, in smoother running and economy.

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You will know the new Champions by the Double-Ribbed insulator. Buy them by the set. From any dealer anywhere. A type and size for every engine.

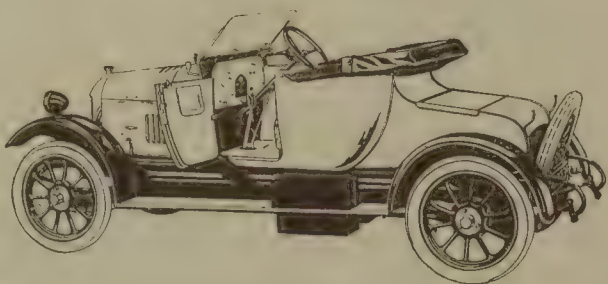
CHAMPION
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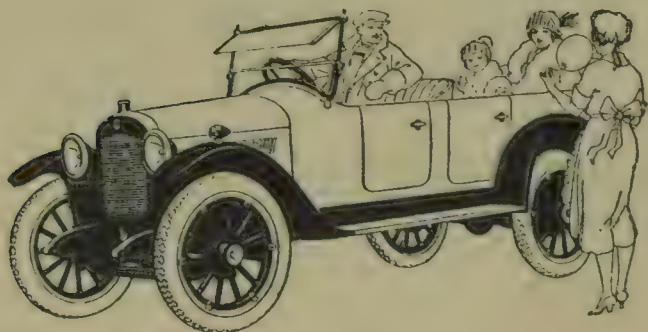
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Equipped with Lucas electric lighting, pump chassis lubrication, spring gaiters, five Dunlop Cord Tyres and spare wheel, this delightful little two-seated cruiser at once becomes your lifelong friend—over any roads, under any conditions. It is an "Imshi."

It has speed, power, flexibility, durability and noiselessness in a marked degree. These are essentially Morris qualities. In addition, like every Morris model, it has scientifically designed springing, feather-weight steering and "Safety First" brakes. Its "Imshi" engine has no vibration period.

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5-seater Touring (as illustrated) £425

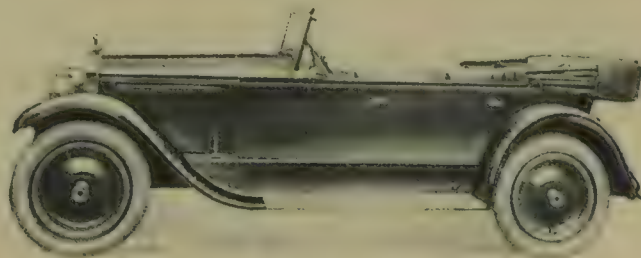
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27.3 H.P.

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5-SEATER TOURER, £875

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SINGER

THE days of fur coats, woollen wraps and unsightly goggles for motoring are finally relegated to the past by the introduction of the new SINGER models. A cleverly designed combination of side screens and hood gives complete saloon comfort when conditions are unfavourable, and in good weather, with the hood lowered, the rigid side screens still give perfect protection from draughts and side winds.

If desired, the rear screens can be adjusted to form a V-shaped screen.

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15-h.p. SINGER 6-cylinder 4-5 Seater - 520 Gas.
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All the above cars have Dunlop Tyres and Rotax Equipment.

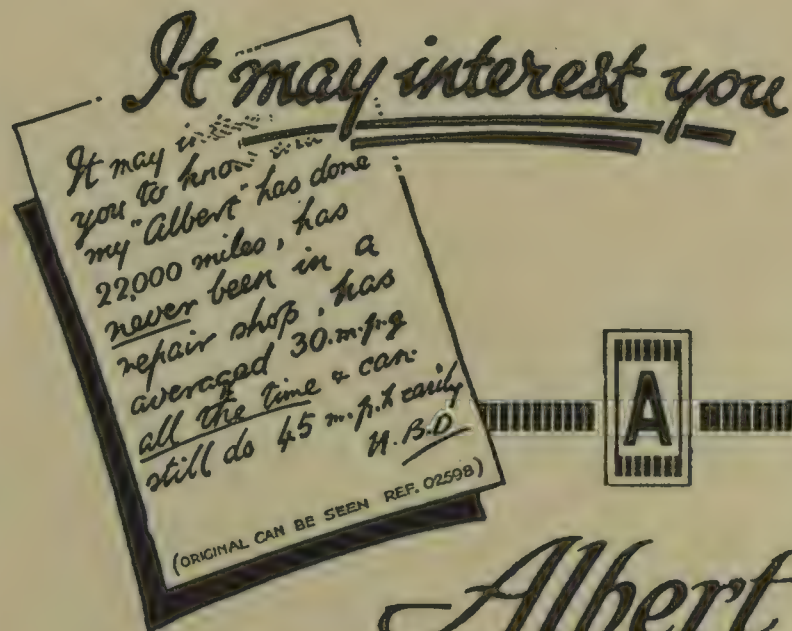
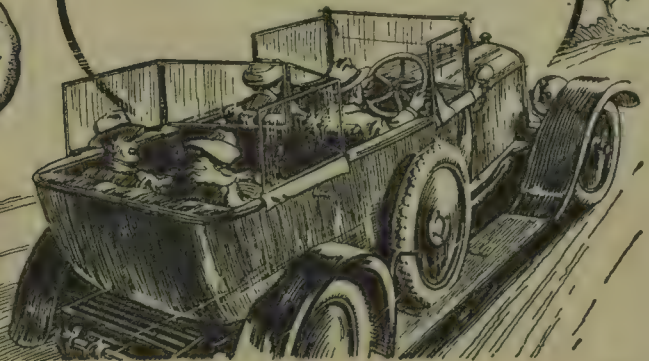
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Prices from 300 Guineas.

The Gwynne Eight
from 198 Guineas



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and 300 Agents throughout the Country.

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A CAMBODIAN DANCER'S PILGRIMAGE TO ANGKOR.

(See Illustrations on Pages 646-647.)

"GOOD-MORNING, Monsieur; how are you?"
 "Very well, Mademoiselle, thank you."

I had hesitated before replying, as I was surprised to hear a young Cambodian speak such good French. They were in a cart, which our car had all but upset on the road which led us from Phnom Penh to Angkor. The familiar tone of the young woman seemed to suggest that she knew me personally, and I was embarrassed to find that I could not remember her, so took refuge in diplomacy to get out of this difficult situation.

"You speak French like a Parisian, Mademoiselle; it is marvellous."

"Have I not taken advantage of your lessons?"

"Of my lessons?"

"I see you do not recognise me. It is true that I have grown during the last ten years. *Kandali*—does not that name mean anything to you, Monsieur?"

"*Kandali*. Are you little *Kandaliette*? But, of course, I remember now. You are my little *Kandaliette* with whom I exchanged French lessons for Cambodian lessons. And I am delighted to meet you."

Ten years ago I had started my career as a Colonial official at Phnom Penh, the capital of Cambodia, and I had in my service the father and mother of *Kandali*, who was then a charming little girl of between eight and nine. After a sojourn in France and several years service at Tonkin, I took up a newly created appointment at Phnom Penh, and now I was taking advantage of a tour of inspection to see the celebrated ruins of Angkor Vat.

"If I can trust my memory, *Kandali*," I remarked, "your ambition when you were little was to become a dancer, and in that capacity to be attached to the King's Court?"

"It is an ambition I hope to realise soon," she declared, not without pride.

She went on to tell me that she had studied, and that she would shortly be examined to decide whether she would be admitted to the royal *corps de ballet* or not. Her examiners would be old dancers belonging to the Court. Following an ancient custom which has come into fashion again during the last twenty years, she was making a real choreographic pilgrimage in going to Angkor Vat, with some other young girls whose ambition it also was to become royal dancers. That tradition may be regarded as being either touching or silly; it all depends whether you look at

it from the European or Oriental point of view. By executing sacred dances on the threshold of the venerable temple, which reminds the natives of the past splendour of their race, the little Cambodian dancers are convinced that they are fulfilling an act of piety, which will ensure them the protection of the good goddesses and the realisation of their hopes.



POSSIBLY TO BE THE "PALACE" OF THE NEW BISHOP OF BLACKBURN: THE ABBOT'S HOUSE AT WHALLEY ABBEY—THE NORTH-EAST GATEWAY.

The North-East Gateway at Whalley Abbey leads to the Abbot's House, where lived John Pastew, the last Abbot of Whalley, who was executed on March 10, 1537. It is reported that the house may become the residence of the new Bishop of Blackburn.

Photograph by Sport and General.

I made up my mind to witness the mystic dances of *Kandali* and her companions on the morrow, but I had counted without the slowness of their carriage.

Whereas our motor made the journey in six hours, they only got to the ruins two days later. Luckily, my inspection had kept me pretty long at Nakhon Thom, a neighbouring locality, and I was back at Angkor Vat in time to see the arrival of the cart, and to help the old and young pilgrims to alight.

The troupe consisted of four dancers, two old women (venerable matrons expert in the art of costume and make-up), and two little girls who had in their charge the indispensable accessories—diadems of gilded bronze, metal masks, heavy necklaces and pendants, and other objects. A chest of teak wood contained all that was required to paint the dancers' faces.

The company took possession of a spacious hut which the French authorities have erected in the vicinity of the ruins for the use of Cambodian pilgrims. Beside it is a more comfortable house for European tourists. It was in the hut that the dancers changed their costumes, but for some reason—probably an old custom—they finished dressing and made themselves up on the actual threshold of the pagoda, in a little courtyard where the priestesses of Angkor probably danced in far-off days when this majestic building was visited by thousands of worshippers.

At last, after the matrons had fixed the tiaras with their long gilded points on the heads of the dancers, the ceremony began. Great knowledge of the religious traditions of the Cambodians would be required to describe accurately and to interpret the dances and miming which now took place. Several episodes represented the eternal combat between the Spirit of Good and the Spirit of Evil. *Kandali*—who, in spite of her sex, represented a hero—had a fierce duel with a masked companion who played the part of a demon, and whom she vanquished after very complicated steps.

I was much more impressed by some miming which the four dancers displayed in the principal courtyard of the pagoda, in front of a bas-relief which is said to date from the first century of the Christian era, and represents dancers. I was struck by the similarity of pose between the living dancers and those portrayed in stone. Did they copy them, or were they merely following a tradition of nearly twenty centuries? Both suppositions are admissible.

A few months later I was informed that the pilgrimage had been successful. *Mlle. Kandali* and her three companions passed their examinations brilliantly, and now belong to the *corps de ballet* of his Majesty King Sissowath of Cambodia.

And I rejoiced for *Kandali*, who has realised the dream of her life.

V. FORBIN.



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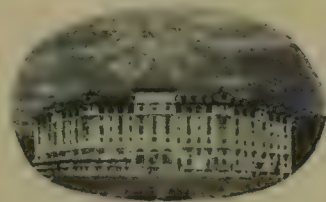
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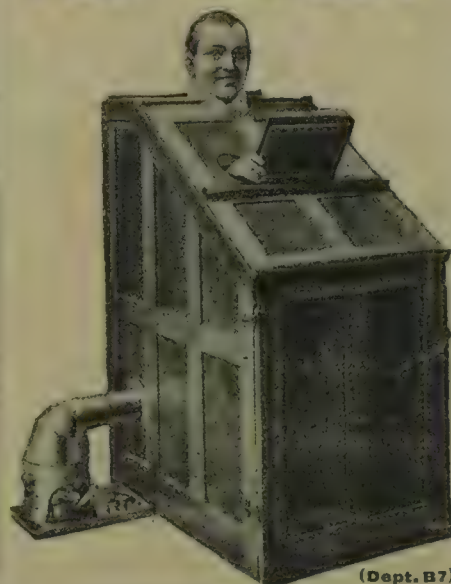
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RADIO NOTES.

TO those who have followed the history and development of broadcasting, it seems incomprehensible that there should be numbers of people who, having succeeded in constructing a home-made receiving-set, feel that that fact justifies listening-in free of charge, or nearly so, to the daily entertainments by radio-telephony. When broadcasting commenced last November, an agreement between the Postmaster-General and the British Broadcasting Company was published, and the chief conditions were defined clearly—the B.B.C. would supply regular entertainment provided that the public bought receiving-sets labelled "B.B.C." Graded royalties on such sets, and five shillings from every "Broadcast" and "Experimental" License, were the only sources relied upon to finance the cost of broadcasting. There was no question of a monopoly being created by a few firms, for every British manufacturer of wireless material was invited to become a member of the B.B.C. Upon discovery of the ease with which it is possible to construct simple receiving-sets, thousands of the public endeavoured to obtain "Wireless Experimental Licenses," at a cost of ten shillings, which, if granted to every applicant, would have entailed considerable loss of revenue to the funds necessary for the expenses of broadcasting. What many people failed to understand was that wireless experiments constitute something greater than listening to broadcast entertainment. Whether a person has been skilful enough to construct a home-made receiving-set for a few shillings, or at a cost of many pounds, that fact in no way entitles him to enjoy entertainment supplied at the expense of others. Anyone, if he chooses, may buy or make and assemble the parts of a gramophone; but unless he buys records or is given them, the machine itself is of no use. In like manner, home-made receiving-sets would be of little interest if broadcasts were not available.

There is no doubt that the daily entertainments provided by the British Broadcasting Company

during its existence of six months have been highly successful. That they have aroused the interest of the public at large is shown by the thousands of masts and aerial wires which have sprung up in cities, towns, and villages all over the country. Almost everyone in the land has an equal opportunity to listen-in to one or other of the six transmitting stations. With the increased popularity of broadcasting, prices of receiving-sets have been reduced, and it is now possible to obtain reliable crystal sets, complete with tele-



FITTED WITH A "CAGE" AERIAL: THE RADIO MOTOR COACH.

It is now possible for those who tour the countryside by motor coach to receive entertainment by radio whilst travelling. Our illustration shows a Thorneycroft motor coach with a "cage" aerial, which receives radio-telephony in conjunction with a four-valve Burndept receiver and loud-speaker.

phones, aerial and earth wires, costing as low as £4 5s., including royalties. Single valve sets, complete with batteries, valve, telephones, aerial and earth wires, are obtainable for £10 and under.

Receiving-sets are available also in the form of graceful cabinets designed to match the furniture of any drawing-room. Such sets are fitted usually with four valves, which are sufficient to operate a loud-speaking trumpet hidden inside the cabinet behind adjustable louvres for regulating the strength of sound. A "frame" aerial may be fitted within the

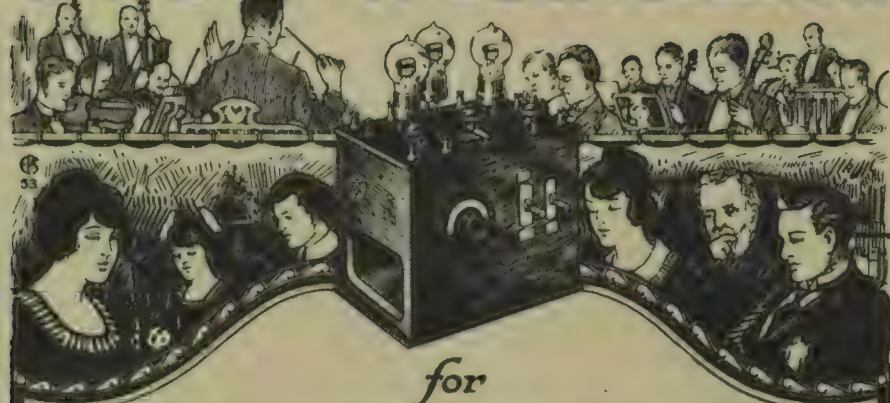
cabinet, rendering outside aerial wires unnecessary, but if an aerial of the frame type is desired, it is advisable to specify that the first valve should work as a "high frequency" amplifier, to make up for losses which occur by the use of a frame aerial. When turned edge on towards a broadcasting station, a frame aerial will pick up stronger radiations from that station than would be the case if the frame were broadside on to the transmitting station.

This is an important point to remember when deciding upon the position which a cabinet set will occupy in a drawing-room. Another advantage gained by the use of a frame aerial is that atmospherics which occur during hot or thundery weather, do not cause annoyance to the extent they do when receiving on an outdoor aerial.

One or two of the more up-to-date valve sets are arranged with the high-tension battery fitted inside the set, and not as a separate component. The former is a much better method, for not only is it tidier, but it obviates the danger of burning out valves through connecting high-tension battery wires to the valve terminals by accident. The majority of valves work on four or six volts for lighting the filament, and become useless if a greater voltage is applied thoughtlessly. It is a good plan for owners of receiving-sets with separate "h.t." batteries to colour the heads of the "h.t." terminals red, to serve as a reminder when batteries or wires are being changed.

Next Monday, April 23, St. George's Day, will be celebrated by a special radio transmission from "2 LO," the London broadcasting station. Commencing at 6 p.m., well-known actors and actresses will recite excerpts from a number of Shakespeare's works. On May 1, "2 LO" will be transferred from Marconi House to a new and larger studio in Savoy Hill, near the Victoria Embankment. To mark the event, the band of the Grenadier Guards will be the great attraction of the evening, and other features of special interest will be transmitted. W. H. S.

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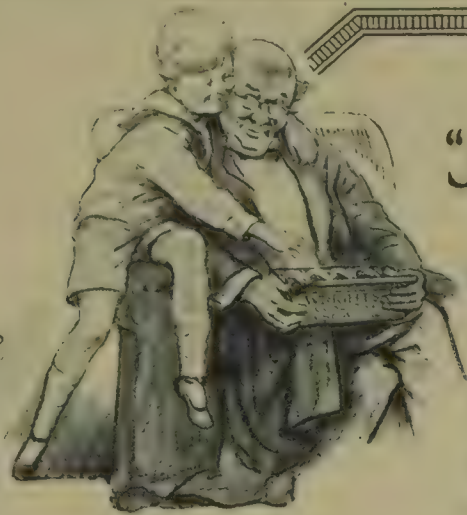
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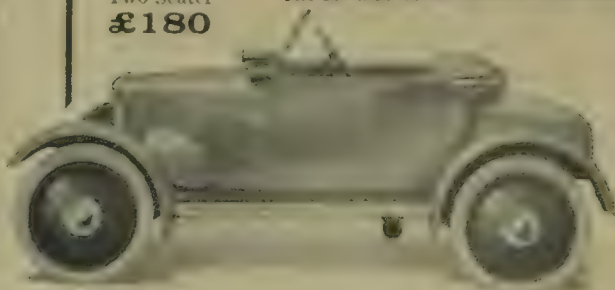
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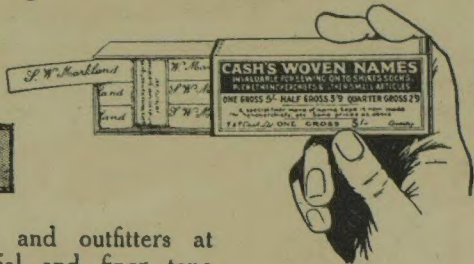
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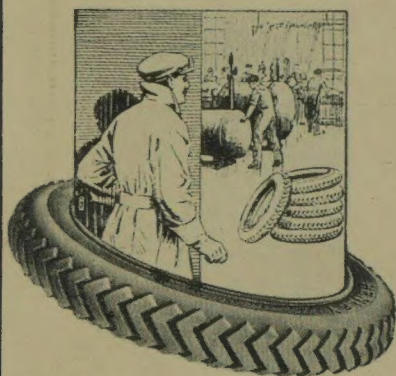
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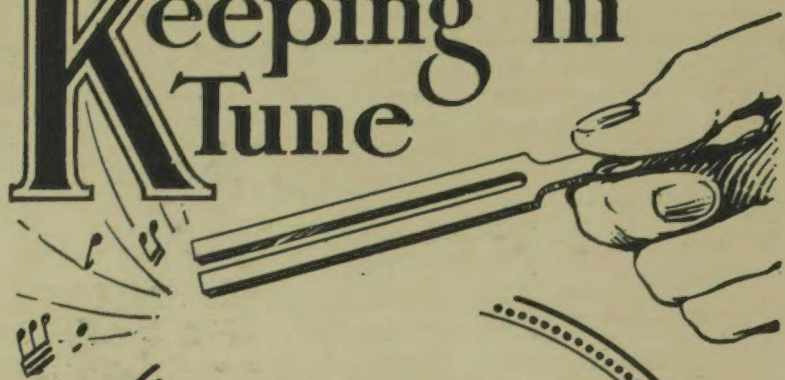
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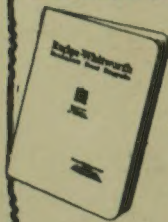
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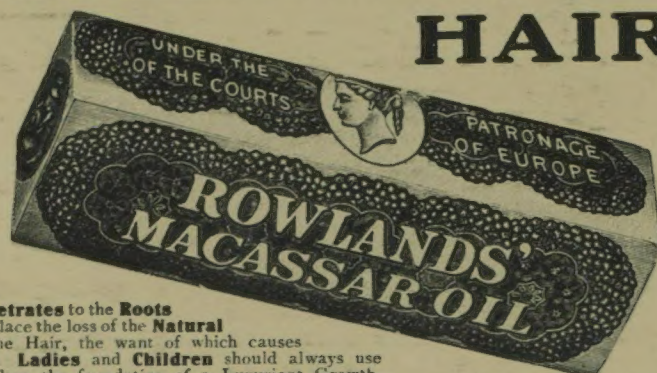
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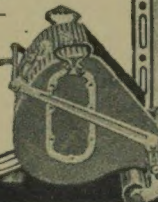
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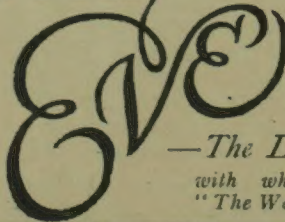
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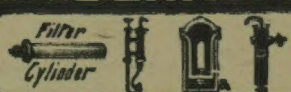
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Also Prizes of £100, £50, and five of £10 each.

Many other interesting prizes will also be given (for details of which see the *Sketch* during the Competition) for a few minutes' thought in connection with the recent Cover-Design Competition.

All you have to do is to write twelve numbers under twelve pictures, and sign a form attached.

THERE IS NO CATCH IN THIS COMPETITION.

N.B.—Do not think that this prize is likely to be won by more than one person—at most, not more than two or three are likely to be successful—as there are many possible combinations of twelve numbers.

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SIMPLICITY ITSELF.

For full details of this amazing gift see the *Sketch* each Wednesday.

N.B.—The SKETCH is published every Wednesday, price One Shilling. Order early from your Newsagent or the Publishing Office, 172, Strand; or you may lose your chance of competing in this wonderful competition.

KEEP YOUR HAIR YOUNG!!

HOW "HARLENE-HAIR-DRILL" IS BEATING "FATHER TIME."

Gigantic Free Gift "Hair-Beautifying" Offer to 500,000 "Illustrated London News" Readers.

YOUR FREE GIFT (IF YOU SEND NOW) WILL CONTAIN:—

1. A Trial Bottle of "Harlene-for-the-Hair."
2. A packet of the Magnificent Scalp-cleansing "Cremex" Beauty Hair-Bath Shampoo.

TO-DAY sees the beginning of a wonderfully well-organised Spring Campaign of Hair Health and Beauty.

This great Campaign is being promoted by the Inventor-Discoverer of "Harlene-Hair-Drill" to prove, entirely at his own expense, to all and sundry—both men and women—that hair weakness can easily be made a thing of the past.

The enterprise involves an enormous distribution of Free Gift Parcels containing various Hair-Growing and Hair-Beautifying Preparations, but this all forms part of the present great national scheme to conquer hair troubles.

It has been said that one out of every two persons is inconvenienced by hair ill-health in some form or other. That is why 500,000 of these Special Hair-Growing and Hair-Beautifying Gift Parcels are now in course of production—ONE of which will be sent to YOU quite free of charge or obligation if you cut out the Coupon printed at the end of this page and send it at once.

If your hair is not everything you could in your own heart wish it to be, "Harlene-Hair-Drill" is not only essential to you, but imperative.



"Father Time" deals hardly and harshly with those who allow their hair to become impoverished and weak. Thin, straggly, lustreless hair is a most unenviable possession for any woman or man. Age takes the place of youth, and one who looks old before his or her time feels old too soon. Be young! Send to-day for the "Harlene-Hair-Drill" Four-in-One Gift Parcel of Youth and Beauty. Your appearance will take on a new lease of life.



Men and Women who neglect the first slight signs of hair disorder have only themselves to blame if in time such neglect causes a radical change in their appearance. If your hair is now healthy, keep it so with "Harlene-Hair-Drill." If you can detect any signs of approaching hair weakness this splendid Toilet Exercise is all the more important to you. Commence it without delay.



At all social gatherings the hair plays the most important part in one's whole appearance. Truly it is "Woman's Crowning Glory," and no man, however smartly he is dressed, looks fresh and crisp and really well-groomed unless his hair has been "drilled" into life and health. Two minutes a day is all that is necessary for this wonderfully beneficial Toilet Exercise, which to-day you can test in your home, free of charge. (See Coupon).

—then you need "Harlene-Hair-Drill" and need it urgently, or the present apparently trifling "decline" may, with neglect, progress so rapidly that your task of Hair Regeneration will be rendered far more difficult than it is now.

It is your duty to yourself to grasp this Golden Opportunity now presented to you. You can commence "Harlene-Hair-Drill" Free AT ONCE. If you send TO-DAY the postman will bring the Gift Parcel to your own door, no matter where you live, in a period of time which can be counted merely by hours. The "Harlene-Hair-Drill" Gift Trial Outfit is yours to-day simply for the asking.

It contains:—

1. A Bottle of "Harlene," acknowledged and used throughout the world as the most stimulating and beautifying tonic food for the hair. Used daily, and whenever the hair is brushed, as a dressing, it not only feeds the growth of the hair, but "insulates" it against every enemy, such as greasiness, scurf, dryness, splitting, breaking and falling out, as it "drills" every hair into a shaft of symmetrical beauty and lustrous with the radiance of health.
2. A Packet of the "Cremex" Shampoo Powder, which has the largest sale in the world because of the extraordinary way in which it frees the hair and the scalp from all

scurf, stale and more or less unpleasantly odorous grease, clamminess, dull and lustreless appearance, transforming every hair into a tendril of exquisite daintiness and cleanliness.

You should avoid greasy, hair-matting coconut oils.

3. A Bottle of "Uzon" Brilliantine for giving Lustre and Radiance to the Hair.
4. Copy of the Illustrated Manual for Practising "Harlene Hair-Drill."

4. The Book of the "Harlene-Hair-Drill" Instructions, which reveals the secrets of this 2-minutes-a-day method of (1) cultivating and (2) preserving a glorious head of hair.

There is no hair for which "Harlene-Hair-Drill" will not work a wondrous change for the better. Make your mirror your confidant, and study your hair daily as others see it.

Write to-day for your free "Hair-Drill" Outfit and copy the same youth-preserving methods utilised by Royalty and Society in all parts of the World.

Cut out your Gift Outfit Coupon NOW before you forget it.

After a Free Trial you will be able to obtain further supplies of "Harlene" at 1/1½, 2/9 and 4/9 per bottle; "Uzon" Brilliantine 1/1½ and 2/9 per bottle; "Cremex" Shampoo Powders 1/6 per box of seven shampoos (single packets 3d. each); and "Astol" for Grey Hair at 3/- and 5/- per bottle from Chemists and Stores all over the world.

"HARLENE" FREE GIFT FORM.

Detach and Post to EDWARDS' HARLENE, Ltd.,

20, 22, 24 & 26, Lamb's Conduit St., W.C.1

DEAR SIR,—Please send me your free "Harlene" Four-fold Hair-Growing Outfit as described above. I enclose 4d. in stamps for postage and packing of parcel.

NOTE TO READER.

Write your full name and address clearly on a plain piece of paper, pin this coupon to it, and post as directed above. (Mark envelope "Sample Dept.")

N.B.—If your hair is GREY enclose extra 2d. stamp—6d. in all—and a FREE bottle of "Astol" for Grey Hair will also be sent you.

I.L.N., 21-4-23

SPECIAL NOTICE TO THE GREY-HAIRED.

If your hair is Grey, Faded, or quickly losing its Colour you should try at once the wonderful new liquid compound "Astol," a remarkable discovery which gives back to grey hair new life and colour in a quick and natural manner. You can try "Astol" free of charge by enclosing an extra 2d. stamp for the postage and packing of the "Harlene Hair-Drill" parcel—i.e., 6d. stamps in all—when, in addition to the splendid Four-Fold Gift described in this announcement, a trial bottle of "Astol" will also be included absolutely free of charge.



The first step towards Hair Health is the delightful scalp-cleansing "Cremex" Shampoo, after which you massage your hair with the wonderful Tonic Elixir Hair Beautifying "Harlene."



Elixir Hair Beautifying "Harlene."